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FRENCH PREPARED TO LEAVE STRAITS AND MARITZA RIVER

Evacuation Provokes Criticism of Diplomatic Victory Which Turks Won at Lausanne

National Assembly to Elect Dr. Adnan Bey Turkish Minister to the United States

By Special Cable
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 27.—Evacuation of the French troops from San Stefano and the Maritza begins tomorrow. The British are moving their artillery from Scutari today.

A report from Ankara states that the National Assembly will elect Dr. Adnan Bey, Kemalist High Commissioner in Constantinople, Minister to America. Adnan and his wife, Halide Edib, the Turkish novelist, are both graduates of American colleges in Turkey. According to well-informed Turks, Rauf Bey will not be chosen Minister either to Washington or to London. The former Premier is regarded as not being extreme enough for his colleagues. His downfall is attributed to differences with Mustafa Kemal.

By Special Cable
PARIS, Aug. 27.—The evacuation of Constantinople has been begun by the British troops who are withdrawing rapidly. The French troops are preparing to withdraw. Naturally further criticism has been provoked of the extraordinary diplomatic victory which the Turks by the division and weakness of the allies were able to snatch at Lausanne. After ratification of the treaty at Ankara nothing remains but to leave the European capital in Turkey, and in a few days Turkey will find itself free within the limits of the new frontiers. The capitulations have been lifted and the country is conscious of having obtained its will against the united forces of the Christian states in Europe.

The disadvantages which France drew from the settlement are deplored. The French were pre-occupied with Germany, and the quarrel yielded everything which the Turcophiles in France declared necessary. As France, however, yielded everything grudgingly no corresponding compensation of esteem or friendship for the Turks was secured. On the contrary France is now treated as a defeated power. The withdrawal of the troops from the Straits and the Maritza will not improve French diplomatic and other officials, beaten at Lausanne, have developed for the Turks considerable aversion. The outlook with respect to future relations is unpromising.

Reforms Promised in Turkey

ANGORA, Aug. 27.—Fethi Bey, the new Turkish Premier, announces that the new Government is to be one of action. The most important problems confronting it, he asserts, are economic and financial and the restoration of security throughout the country. "The eyes of the whole world," he declares, "are fixed upon Turkey and we must immediately begin to put into effect the most urgent reforms up to the limits of our financial capacity." The prolongation of the war, Fethi Bey says, has increased brigandage and rendered certain regions of Turkey unsafe. All the forces of the Government will now be employed to destroy the brigands.

COMMUNAL RIOTS OCCUR IN INDIA

Festival Is Occasion of Serious Hindu-Moslem Disorders

By Special Cable
BOMBAY, Aug. 27.—Serious communal riots occurred on Muharram, the day of the Muhammadan festival in northern India where Hindu and Moslem feeling runs high, resulting in several fatalities, looting of shops and desecration of temples and mosques at Saharanpur in the United Provinces.

A heavy fusillade of brickbats having been aimed at the officials who intervened, the police fired on the rioters inflicting a number of casualties. A "hartal" or suspension of work has been proclaimed today by the Indian Nationalist leaders as a protest against the British Government's decision on the Kenya question.

BALKAN ACCORD IMMINENT

By Special Cable
MYTILENE, Aug. 27.—The Greek papers intimate that the conclusion of an accord between Rumania, Serbia and Greece is imminent.

Turkish Diplomatist



Dr. Adnan Bey

"PAY OR WE STAY," IS FRENCH POLICY

M. Poincaré Offers Tribute to United States Troops—Speeches Delivered by Premier

By Special Cable
PARIS, Aug. 27.—The French Premier, Raymond Poincaré yesterday paid a fine tribute to the American part in the war and talked about the United States policy. This was at the unveiling of the tablets at the Gondriourt celebration, to commemorate the arrival of the American troops and their fighting on the line of the French front. There was much enthusiasm displayed for the United States as M. Poincaré recalled the rapid growth of the army, describing the countries as "two democracies closely related with similar institutions and community interests and sentiment pledged to immortal amity on the battlefields."

M. Poincaré regretted that the union had not been preserved in peace with the character and force of an alliance. It would have guaranteed reparations and security. In the plenitude of its prerogatives, the American Senate did not ratify the work of the President and the United States retired from European affairs. Whatever regret the decision had caused, continued M. Poincaré, it was understood not to be directed against the French, and did not change the sentiments uniting the two countries. Although the United States had taken its troops from the Rhine and kept only an observer on the Reparations Commission, it never failed to take a sympathetic interest in the tremendous task of reconstruction and the action that France was obliged to take to safeguard its rights. M. Poincaré confidently believed that America was with France in the Ruhr effort. In an earlier speech he pointed out what Germany would have done had it won the war and summed up the French policy in four words, "pay or we stay."

Optimism Prevails in Belgium Over Reparations Problem

By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, Aug. 27.—A certain optimism prevails in political and diplomatic circles here concerning the result of the exchange of the inter-allied Public Opinion is convinced that at the end of September or the beginning of October the inter-allied ministers will meet to try to reach an agreement over the reparations disputes. A good impression has been made by Chancellor Stresemann's speech. A change in tone is recognized and it is hoped that before long the Chancellor will define his intentions more fully.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The reply to the British note will probably be published simultaneously in Brussels and London on Wednesday. It will strongly maintain Belgium's demand for priority of payments. The forecast of the note received here says that the system of general guarantees devised by the Belgian experts in May will be fully developed.

HAMMER AND TORCH DESTROY SEVEN AMERICAN WAR VESSELS

Ships Dismantled in Accordance With Disarmament Treaty Include Partly Constructed Montana

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The destruction by hammer and torch of what many nations in the world might consider a fair-sized navy, has begun in two Pacific Coast shipyards in compliance with orders resulting from the Armament Conference in Washington. Seven ships of the line, six of them outworn in service, and the seventh, the greatest of them all, still less than half completed on the launching ways, were overrun today by stripping crews removing small ordnance and other material that may be used for any purpose. When the stripping is completed, the hulls either will be disposed of to private owners for destruction, or will be cut up and junked by the Government. These ships are the great Montana, 27.6 per cent completed at Mare Island; the Georgia and the Connecticut, flagship of the Amer-

RUSSIAN NORMALCY IN SIGHT, SAYS HEAD OF RELIEF WORKERS

70 Per Cent of Pre-War Acreage Is Now Under Cultivation, Col. Haskell Reports

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A land of unlimited possibilities, like America 100 years ago, is the future awaiting a regenerated Russia, according to Col. William N. Haskell, U. S. A., who has just arrived in Washington from Moscow. For the last two years Colonel Haskell, on leave of absence from the army, has been director of the American relief administration in Russia.

His work is now completed and Colonel Haskell has come home to find it up at this end and make his final report to Herbert Hoover, the chairman of the administration. During the week-end Colonel Haskell presented to Mr. Hoover the parchment scroll conveying the autograph of the Russian people to the American Government and Nation.

Colonel Haskell, in a special interview with this writer, spoke freely of general conditions in Russia but refrained resolutely from discussing Russian politics, domestic or foreign, or from expressing any opinion on those subjects. Whatever views he may hold will be communicated, if sought, to Secretary Hughes, who, as Colonel Haskell puts it, will probably add them to the information and views the State Department has from other quarters for "checking up" purposes.

Avoids Recognition Question
Colonel Haskell, in particular, has nothing to say about whether the United States ought, or ought not, to recognize the Soviet Government. "That is none of my business," is his soldierly dismissal of all questions in that connection. He said:

"I realize that the condition precedent to their re-entry into the family of nations is the establishment of confidence abroad. Once that is achieved, necessary steps to that end—acknowledgment of Russia's foreign indebtedness; guarantees for the sanctity of private property; compensation for the restoration of property that has been confiscated; pledges not to conduct Communistic propaganda in other lands, and the enactment of other practices inimical to international peace and commercial intercourse—Russia will be on the threshold of an incalculable development."

The foundations are there for a nation the equal in size, wealth and power of our own. The development of American resources during the nineteenth century, so it is indispensable to the development of Russia. The Soviet statesmen of the present are here to make the Government clean house, but we are men of peace, and our power is the power of public opinion. This sentiment is repeated with equal genuine enthusiasm by the Russian side. "It is a moral demonstration," he says. "We are here to make the Government clean house, but we are men of peace, and our power is the power of public opinion."

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Rebuke to Congress
The honorable Congress of this Republic is extremely annoyed, and with very good reason. In its sovereign capacity as a legislative body it has passed certain bills, for one of which there are said to have been offered as many as 7000 good reasons for its action. It has more still to pass, and its obligation to pass them is clear to all reasonable men. But, to its consternation, objections are being raised. It is true that these objections are coming from a group of obscure stirs, but another point is even politicians, whose only public service seems to have been that they fought for and won Cuba's liberty some 25 years ago. In some countries legislators would be abashed by questions of their motives coming from such a source. Here, no; Congress assumes to be all immune from public opinion as from indictments from the courts. It sends a committee to the President to demand redress and satisfaction, to insist on "measures," by which the public which dares to criticize the Congress is to all right-thinking men.

Opportunities for Business
Foreign affairs are in the hands of Theodore Roosevelt, an able and efficient man. Lunacharsky is commissar for education. Krassin, another pillar of the Soviet institution, is commissar for trade. Seventeen commissars constitute the Council, or Cabinet, each with a defined sphere of activity, like the heads of our own executive departments at Washington.

Colonel Haskell was asked if the Soviet interposes obstacles to the establishment and development of private enterprise within Russia. He said:

Nominally, none. A man can start a bank—private banks are springing up.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

CUBAN VETERANS FORGET PENSIONS TO PUSH REFORM

Soldiers in War of Independence Meeting at Havana Demand Clean Government

By GARDNER L. HARDING
HAVANA, Aug. 27.—If there is a crisis in the affairs of Cuba, you will find the heart of it where the Veterans, or former soldiers of the Cuban wars of Independence, are holding sessions, on the Prado.

For three hours yesterday afternoon, I stood on a chair amid one of the most tumultuous meetings I have ever seen in any country. At a table at the head of a long, narrow room, jammed to the stifling street with every color and class of Cuba's citizens, sat Gen. Carlos Garcia Velez, the man who has spontaneously appeared as the leader of the extraordinary demonstration. General Garcia's ordinary occupation is that of representing his country as minister to the court of St. James, and he has had a distinguished career as one of the foremost Cuban diplomats. To his father, the patriot Calixto Garcia, came the "Crisis to Calixto" from General Shafter, one of the memorable chapters of the war of Cuban Independence.

Message of Liberation
In the fearless blue eyes of the present General Garcia burns the light of another message of liberation, a liberation from the need for American intervention in the affairs of his dis-tracted country. In his fight, and it is an intensely Cuban fight, with the shadow of interest or influence from outside. Beside him sits Col. Manuel Despain, the most notable administrator Cuba has, and the ablest secretary of treasury it ever had; and scattered through the room are generals, colonels, and the rank and file of the old army, men of three wars' experience in fighting for Cuban liberty; men who have come from their farms and their homes from Pinar del Rio to Santiago, men of all parties and all ranks of life; boys from the Good Government League of the University of Havana; women from the Club Feminino, one of the most fearless little bands of true patriots in Cuba; an Irish girl from Santiago with a sheaf of the palm leaves of liberty in her hands; a sea of faces, tense, aroused, electric with the consciousness that once again destiny has put the liberty of their country in their hands.

Delegations from Matanzas and Camaguey arrive and place their tributes before the meeting. "Must we make the revolution all over again?" they say, "then we are ready to do it," and the whole crowd is carried away in cheers. General Garcia, the hall is filled with a moral demonstration," he says. "We are here to make the Government clean house, but we are men of peace, and our power is the power of public opinion."

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DOMINIONS TO DISCUSS 12-MILE LIMIT ISSUE

LONDON, Aug. 27.—(AP)—Owing to the direct interest Great Britain's overseas possessions have in the shipment of alcohol to countries in North and South America it seems likely that the long deferred reply of the British Government to the note from the Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, concerning the smuggling of liquor into the United States will be postponed until after the imperial conference in London during October.

It is held by the Government that questions raised by the United States, including extension of its territorial water limits to 12 miles, should be thoroughly discussed at the forthcoming conference, and the views of the colonies and Canada sought. With this information the Government would be enabled to amplify its proposed reply to the American note, which has been in the course of preparation for several months, so as to embrace interests in all parts of the Empire.

MR. ZAIMIS TO VISIT PROVINCES

By Special Cable
MYTILENE, Aug. 27.—Alexander Zaimis, former Premier of Greece, is contemplating a visit to the provinces with a view to laying plans for propaganda for the party he will form as soon as the elections are fixed. He will give special attention to the Peloponnese, the stronghold of the old parties.

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They Seek to Block Coal Strike



Left to Right—John Hays Hammond, Chairman of the United States Coal Commission, and Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, the latter named as mediator in the coal situation by the President

ADDRESSES MARK GLOUCESTER FETE

Anniversary Exercises Augmented by Bonfire and Aviation Exhibitions—Race Postponed

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 27 (Special)—Addresses, salutes, a huge bonfire, and flying exhibitions from the U. S. S. Langley marked the second day of Gloucester's five-day observance of the three hundredth anniversary of its settlement. The city, which retains many of its quaint old landmarks, appeared today in festive array. The Sunday program included religious services by the churches, fisherman memorial services at Marine Park and Blyman Bridge, community singing, a carillon concert, and the reunion of visiting sons and daughters. The fishermen's race for the Lipton Cup, scheduled for this afternoon, was postponed until Thursday.

Just after midnight the bonfire, built on the bluff at Stage Fort Park, was lighted, opening the program for today. John L. Bates, former Governor of Massachusetts, delivered the anniversary oration this afternoon, after a program of literary exercises at Stage Fort Park. The invocation was given by the Rt. Rev. Philip M. Rhineland, Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor, officially represented the State at the anniversary exercises.

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BUILDING TRADES FIGHT BOOTLEGGERS

Boston Council Petitions for Injunction to Deter Liquor Sales on Premises

Determination of a large majority of members of the United Building Trades Council to rid their premises of demoralizing bootlegging is made evident in the injunction that the council is seeking in the Superior Court of Suffolk County, Ernest A. Johnson, the secretary of the council, said today.

The petition for the injunction, backing up as it does public statements of many labor leaders that union labor is not opposed to prohibition enforcement but, on the contrary, supports it, indicates that a considerable portion of organized labor in Boston is taking a firm attitude, was the opinion expressed this morning by Malcom C. Davis, superintendent of the northeastern division of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League.

"This action, which cannot be too heartily commended," said Mr. Davis, "falls into line with the objection often uttered by union leaders against the oft-repeated allegation that 'the workingman must have his beer.'"

Others May Follow Lead

Other labor unions whose headquarters are as badly infested with bootleggers as those of the United Building Trades may follow their lead in the injunction fight, Mr. Johnson also indicated. Mr. Johnson, also president of the Boston Anti-Saloon League, expects the result to be effective because of the fact that such an injunction is contempt of court and involves heavy penalties.

Most of the members of the United Building Trades Council, Mr. Johnson explained, are decent, law-abiding workers, who have become disgusted with the effect of bootlegging on their community. Our union meetings are also held here. But the bootleggers have brought matters to such a pass that many of our members have grown disgusted and are staying away."

Neighborhood Called Wet Nest

"The neighborhood," he continued, "is a nest of bootleggers and open bars. The large gatherings of men at our headquarters attract the bootleggers to seek trade here, and they have haunted our entrances and hallways. Drunkenness and disorderly conduct has resulted, only among a small proportion, it is true, but even that has made conditions objectionable, and no longer will be tolerated."

Mr. Johnson said that the police have given him a good deal of help by arresting bootleggers, but that their power was curtailed by the fact that they could make arrests only after the damage was done. The injunction, he feels, will prevent damage.

RUSSIA TO RESTORE COPYRIGHT

MOSCOW, Aug. 27.—The copyright for authors, abolished in 1917, is to be legally re-established in Russia. The Commissar of Education, Mr. Lunacharsky, has proposed that the Council of Commissars grant a personal and inheritable copyright covering literary, musical and theatrical productions, translations, films, photographs and technical plans. It is proposed to fix the guarantee for a period of 10 years in each case with the exception of photographs, the copyright for which would be granted for only three years.

ITALIAN LABOR CONFEDERATION

By Special Cable
ROME, Aug. 27.—After two days' discussion, the conference of the Italian Labor Confederation closed yesterday at Milan. By a large majority a resolution was adopted, declaring the confederation free from all political influences and opposed to the proposed collaboration with the Government and Fascist Party.

GOVERNOR PINCHOT DEMANDS SPEEDY COAL SETTLEMENT

Strike Will Not Be Tolerated, He Tells Both Sides—"Public Good Comes First"

To Try "Peaceful Persuasion" First, Other Methods If It Fails—Next 24 Hours Will Tell

By GEORGE T. ODELL

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 27.—In the name of the public interest, Gov. Gifford Pinchot demanded an immediate settlement of the anthracite coal controversy before the final meeting of the miners and operators in his office this noon. Suspension of work in the mines on Sept. 1, would not be tolerated, he said, and the miners and operators must settle the matter by Sept. 1. He declared that his single interest in trying to bring about a settlement which would prevent a cessation of mining was the public welfare. He said that Pennsylvania owes a duty to the coal-consuming public of the country which it could not shirk. Following this public meeting at which Governor Pinchot sounded the keynote and declared that the impending strike could be averted with even justice to both sides, he invited first the mine union officials, and next the representatives of the operators' committee into private conference for "as extended discussion as time will permit" of the issues involved. The conference with the miners is being held this afternoon, and the operators will meet the Governor tomorrow morning.

Decision Expected Soon

Thus the next 24 hours will determine whether or not the controversy can be settled by peaceful means, or whether the Governor will be forced to take more drastic action. He made it plain in his speech that he will not shirk any means which he thinks are necessitated by the situation in order to prevent stoppage of the anthracite coal supply.

Addressing the session, he said: "The public interest demands that this controversy shall be settled and that the suspension of mining shall be avoided. The thing is possible and must be done. The public does not and cannot see with your eyes and appreciate with your experience and background the details of the present controversy. But it knows the essential facts, it expresses a truth none will deny when I say that the anthracite-using people of the United States are losing patience, and I ask you to consider that fact with care."

Settlement means that neither side can get everything it would like to have. But the settlement of this dispute is a matter of public interest and public welfare. The public needs and must have coal and I am entirely confident that the public is going to get it. It is my duty to insure the public by every lawful means at my command that necessary supply of coal. The eleventh hour is upon us and the crisis has been reached. We must do in this eleventh hour what should have been done before. It can be done and must be done. There is still time."

The Roosevelt platform of 1912 asserted that "the public good comes first." Do not forget that the public cannot look with indifference upon unnecessary industrial conflict over private rights while it suffers in health, comfort and the very essentials of life. Present at the conference with Governor Pinchot today were: John L. Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers, representing John L. Lewis, who could not come; Thomas Kennedy, Chris J. Golden and Rinaldo Cappalini, presidents of the three anthracite district unions. Representatives of the operators' committee were Samuel D. Warriner, Maj. W. W. Inglis, William J. Richards and A. B. Jessup.

Opinions Exchanged

Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, today began his task of trying to "iron out" the differences existing between the hard coal miners and operators so as to prevent the strike scheduled for Sept. 1.

The public session, which was held in the Governor's office in the Capitol this noon, was intended merely as a forum whence Governor Pinchot could state to the country his reasons for intervening and the fundamental ideas he believes should govern the settlement. Also it gave the representatives of the coal companies and of the miners' union an opportunity to make a response to his suggestions publicly.

Ever since he returned from his conference with President Coolidge in Washington, Governor Pinchot has felt that it was urgently necessary for him to make it clear to both parties in the controversy that he is acting entirely on his own initiative and that the federal administration is not responsible for anything that he may do. There has been some misapprehension regarding his visit to Washington. President Coolidge has every wish that Governor Pinchot succeed in his endeavor to prevent the strike, but whatever course Governor Pinchot pursues will be upon his own responsibility as Governor of Pennsylvania and not as an agent of the federal administration it is explained.

Compromise Attempt

On the eve of today's meeting, Governor Pinchot felt that the officials of the United Mine Workers offered the most serious difficulties to be overcome in the matter of arranging a compromise that would permit uninterrupted operation of the mines. The statements that have come from them at Atlantic City since his invitation was issued have been most uncompromising. Nor has he had any information that John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and other union officials are willing to make concessions. Governor Pinchot feels that their indicated attitude is

due perhaps to a misunderstanding of his position, and he hopes that in the course of his private conferences today he may clear that up.

On the other hand the Governor has received intimations from sources in which he places credence, that the operators are even now ready to make the concessions in wages that will be satisfactory to the miners. It is too much to hope, he thinks, that the operators will concede anything that the miners are demanding but if the miners are at all conciliatory he believes that an arrangement for a commission to establish working conditions can be made as was done in 1902 when Theodore Roosevelt settled the anthracite strike.

The decisions of that commission would be retroactive. Governor Pinchot has this advantage in the task he has undertaken that he was one of Mr. Roosevelt's closest advisers at that time and is thoroughly conversant with all the maneuvering that led up to the settlement of that strike.

Governor Pinchot realizes that the time before Sept. 1 is very short in which to reach a settlement. He would like to prevent a walkout on that date, but if that is not possible, owing to delays occasioned by consultations between the union officials and their conventions and the operators and their committees, the Governor is not likely to take drastic action immediately even if there is a shut-down for a few days.

Has Effective Weapon

It is not in his nature or methods to "use a club" if that can possibly be avoided, although no one here doubts that he will have the courage to do so if he thinks there is no other way of securing the operation of the mines.

It is significant that since his entrance into the affair, Governor Pinchot has received offers of help and co-operation from the leaders of the railway brotherhoods. If he has formulated any plan for making use of that offer he has not divulged it. Also, he has received from trusted agents in the anthracite fields reports indicating that the miners and their wives are heartily in sympathy with the efforts he is putting forth to prevent a strike. From sources that cannot be controverted he has learned that the miners fear that any sort of a prolonged struggle will result in great distress for themselves and their families. The funds of the unions available for strike benefits are not sufficient to make the prospects for a strike lasting into cold weather very bright, he has been told.

Governor Pinchot feels that he can count on the Pennsylvania miners as his allies in his effort to avoid a strike. He won their votes and he thinks their esteem in the gubernatorial campaign will be a great asset to him in the anthracite region. He is prepared to make every effort to consolidate their support. Another factor which Governor Pinchot is counting on to help him to effect a settlement is the wide distribution of the capital shares of the coal companies among Pennsylvania investors.

It is a fact that all over the State there are thousands of investors whose incomes depend in a large measure upon the dividends they receive from coal-mining shares. Governor Pinchot is prepared to appeal to these investors and to secure their co-operation, if possible, in getting the operators of the operating companies to make reasonable concessions.

Knows Situation Well

The Governor has studied the report of the Federal Coal Commission, which was completed, is said, at a cost of over \$400,000, and he has also been able to secure a large amount of independent data with respect to the profits of the mining companies, the working and social conditions of the miners, and the purchasing value of their present wages as compared with other periods.

There is no justification for believing that Governor Pinchot has any hard and fast plan which he will follow. It is more in keeping to say that he has several plans, and that in reserve he holds a club ready to swing if everything else fails. But he does not want to bring on more strife. He may or may not let the operators and the miners get a glimpse of his "club" when he enters privately into conference with them, but that will depend upon circumstances and the response he gets from his pacific endeavors.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 27 (AP)—Gov. Gifford Pinchot, named by President Coolidge as mediator in the coal

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free open-air park show, auspices Boston Conservation Bureau, Metropolitan Hill, Roslindale.

Theaters

Kelth's—Vaudeville, 2. 8. Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (Film), 2.15, 8.15. Plymouth—"The Blarney Stone," 8.15. St. James—"The Mountain Man," 8.15. Shubert—"The Merry Widow," 8.15. Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8.15. Wilbur—"Sally, Irene and Mary," 8.15.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAE (Boston)—6.30, children's half hour; stories and music by Mrs. William Stewart. WJL (Medford Hills)—6.30, wool market news; "Just Boy." WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.) and WFAF (New York City)—7.30, concert, 8.20, "The Cheery Philharmonic," 8.45, concert. WJZE (Springfield)—7, dinner concert, 8.30, children's story, 8.40, weekly survey of business conditions, 9, concert. WJLY (Schenectady)—8.15, concert. WHAZ (Troy)—10, "An Evening of Old-Time Melodies." WJZ (New York City)—6.45, children's story, 7.30, violin recital, 8.15, "The Outlook," 8.50, "Athletics," by J. W. Tavey, 9, concert. WOR (Newark)—6.15, golf talk, 6.30, soprano solo, 6.45, radio cartooning, WJZE (Washington)—Children's hour, 9, "We Wags From Washington," 9.10, evening concert.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Issues Before Coal Conference Conducted by Gov. Pinchot

WAGE DEMANDS OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS

Adopted by Districts 1, 7 and 9, in Scranton in June, 1923:

1. The new contract to be for two years with complete recognition of the organization in the Districts 1, 7 and 9.
2. Contract wages to be increased 20 per cent; all day men to have an increase of \$2 per day; contract laborers' increase now being paid by operators to be added to contract rates; differential between classifications of labor to be restored.
3. Uniformity and equalization of all day rates; skilled mechanics to be paid recognized standard rates of region, not less than 90 cents an hour; engineer and pump repairmen to be paid mechanics' rates; and all men to be paid time and one-half for overtime and double for Sundays and holidays.
4. Provisions of eight-hour clause to be applied to all persons working in or around the anthracite collieries under jurisdiction of U. M. W. of A. regardless of occupations; inside day labor to work on the basis of straight eight hours under ground.
5. Where coal is paid for by car it shall be changed and payment made on ton basis of 2240 pounds, and where dockage and penalties are now imposed for refuse that the amount be fixed by the mine committee and colliery officials; present penalties and dockage be done away with.
6. A more liberal and satisfactory clause in the clause regarding miners who encounter abnormal conditions.
7. Payment for all sheet iron props and abnormal shoveling, tools supplied free of charge.
8. A uniform rate of 20 cents for mining up to 10 feet wide and 30 cents minimum for blasting top and bottom rock.
9. If a grievance has been disposed of by conciliation board and referred to umpire, umpire shall act within 30 days, decision to be based on equity if requested by complainant.
10. Wage schedules to be brought up to date, mine committee and company officials to agree on rate for new work.
11. Provision for stripping contractors and engineers.

DEMANDS AGREED TO BY OPERATORS

1. Eliminate 12-hour day from the industry.
2. Provide for speedier adjustment of grievances before the board of conciliation and the umpire.
3. Complete work of compiling rate sheets at each colliery in accordance with resolution offered by representatives of miners at joint conference.
4. The new contract shall contain a provision for the discontinuance of the present practice of extending credit to employees and deducting indebtedness from wages.
5. Renew any or all of these offers.
6. Extend present contract until March 31, 1925, with modifications covering concessions.

Operators ready to renew negotiations for the purpose of reaching a new agreement mutually acceptable.

If agreement is not reached by Sept. 1, or a later date, satisfactory to representatives of mine workers, operators propose that any part of the 11 demands of the miners still in controversy shall be submitted to arbitration. If arbitration is agreed upon, then the President of the United States shall be requested to appoint the arbitrators.

situation, addressed miners and operators at his first "peace parley" here today, as follows:

As the representative of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I have called you together for the purpose of finding a way to keep the anthracite mines in operation. I delayed asking you to meet here, after the negotiations at Atlantic City had failed, until I was assured that to do so would not run counter to the wishes of the federal authorities. I am acting now solely in my capacity as Governor of Pennsylvania and with the rights and interest of the people of Pennsylvania and of the other anthracite using states, clearly in mind.

The general public is a party to this controversy, and its rights, as well as the rights of the two conflicting parties, must be represented and recognized.

Points to Huge Losses
A shortage of anthracite means not only a huge loss of profits to the operators—not only a huge loss of wages to the miners—but it means also loss of millions of dollars of American life. A loss of comfort, of working power, and of time.

Throughout the vast region where it is used, anthracite is the fuel burned in the homes of the people. A strike or suspension, such as now threatens, is a public calamity, and as such every reasonable public means must be used to prevent it.

The interest of the public in the settlement of this controversy is double. In the first place, the public wants it settled. It is utterly wrong that the people should be called upon to bear the enormous and most oppressive burden of a shortage of anthracite coal.

In the second place, the public wants it settled on terms of even-handed justice. The right of the public to intervene in the settlement of this controversy is to see that impartial justice is done to both sides. In its desire to be served, the public cannot afford to accept a settlement that is based upon anything less than justice. Furthermore, an unjust settlement cannot last. The people believe, and are right in believing, that the suffering which come from one coal shortage after another are intolerable.

Responsibility Is Great
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has a responsibility to other anthracite-using states and to Canada, which is second only to her responsibility for the safety and welfare of her own citizens. We have taught them to use our product. The prosperity of the region which produces anthracite comes largely from such use. Having taught them to expect and value our service, we cannot lightly disappoint them.

The country is just now entering upon a period of prosperity after a prolonged depression. The closing down of the anthracite mines would tend to undermine the confidence essential to a continuance of this prosperity.

Our railroads are heavily taxed already. An unexpected output of coal—much and now little—will tend to block transportation; and the blocking of transportation will be almost as effective in making a coal shortage as closing the mines.

The public has not forgotten, and I shall never forget, the rights and interests of the miners and the operators. Each side represents a great and vital service to the public. Moreover, each side stands in the presence of a great and vitally important duty to the people at large.

The public does not and cannot see with your eyes and appreciate with your experience the background and the details of the present controversy. But it knows the essential facts. I express a truth none will deny when I say that the anthracite mining people of the United States are losing patience, and I ask you to consider that fact with care.

Must Avoid Strike
The public interest demands that this controversy shall be settled, and that a suspension of mining shall be avoided. The thing is possible—and it must be done.

Settlement means that neither side can get everything it would like to have. Few people ever do in the world we live in. But the settlement of this dispute is absolutely necessary for the public safety and welfare. The public needs and must have coal, and I am entirely confident that the public is going to have it. It is my duty to insure to the public by every lawful means at my command the necessary supply of coal.

I recognize the right of mine workers to organize for their own protection and to fair and reasonable conditions of living. I am fully aware that the strike is a right which should not be arbitrarily abridged or denied. The

being a "limited natural monopoly." It is so only in the sense that it occurs in a single region of the United States, but in that region the beds are widespread and the ownership is diverse. There exists already a competition, as is evidenced by the different prices of the independents and the railroad companies. As to the high cost of final distribution of anthracite, which constitutes a large element of what the consumer has to pay, that is no affair of the public itself and is quite within its control. If the people of a town see fit to support five coal dealers, when but two are necessary—that is their own lookout. Probably they have never thought of this.

The supply of anthracite has not increased commensurately with the increase in population. The coal commission emphasizes this, but it does not clearly explain the reasons why or what might be done to increase the supply. The resources exist. Although every year they are becoming less easily mined, it is preposterous to think that the supply of coal and prices are to be explained in that way. No such thing has happened in our copper mines, which also are becoming more difficult to work.

\$1,500,000 BRIDGE FOR TAUNTON RIVER HAS OFFICIAL BACKING

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 27—Sentiment in favor of a new highway and railroad bridge across the Taunton River, in Fall River, Mass., set, the gateway to Cape Cod from Providence, was expressed by officials representing Fall River and the towns of Somerset and Swansea at a conference today. Engineers have estimated that the cost of a new structure will be \$1,500,000, but the bridge as conceived by the committee will cost more. The plan for the use of new structure is similar to that of Slades Ferry Bridge, which has been used since 1874. It will be adequate for electric train service to Providence suburban railway service for Fall River's neighboring towns and general highway traffic.

The draw of Slades Ferry bridge is now regarded as too narrow for the passage of oil tankers which pass through it to the docks of the New England Oil Refining Company in Fall River. Fall River officials have frequently come into contact with the bridge, damaging it and discommoding the service over the structure. The bridge is now closed to all except pedestrian traffic, motorists being required to use the Brightman Street bridge.

L. KRASSIN WELCOMES FOREIGN EXHIBITORS

MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (AP)—A special delegation of the Mexican Government has arrived here to inspect the agricultural exposition. Greeting the foreign exhibitors at the opening of the foreign section of the exposition, Leonid Krassin, commissar of foreign trade and commerce, said:

"The fact that nearly 300 foreign firms are participating in the exposition, is good proof of the willingness of foreign countries to trade with Russia. Although the internal situation makes the maintenance of monopoly against foreigners obligatory, I consider there are sufficient opportunities and guarantees offered foreign merchants to develop business in Russia."

PRESIDENT RECEIVES AMERICANS
RAMBOUILLET, France, Aug. 27—President Millerand today received the entire American Legion delegation, headed by Col. Alvin M. Owsley, National Commander, at the presidential summer chateau. The French President chatted for a few minutes with each of the delegates, and had a long private conversation with Commander Owsley.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and Vicinity: Probably showers late tonight or Tuesday; not much change in temperature; light variable winds.

Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by showers later, unless by Tuesday; moderate temperature; light variable winds.

Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by showers in early morning or on Tuesday; moderate temperature; light variable winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 74th meridian)
Albany..... 52 Kansas City..... 66
Atlantic City..... 52 Memphis..... 74
Boston..... 62 Montreal..... 62
Buffalo..... 60 Nantucket..... 66
Calgary..... 58 New Orleans..... 80
Charleston..... 78 New York..... 68
Chicago..... 68 Philadelphia..... 64
Cincinnati..... 64 Portland, Me..... 64
Des Moines..... 66 Portland, Ore..... 64
Eastport..... 58 Portland, France..... 64
Galveston..... 78 St. Louis..... 72
Hatteras..... 80 St. Paul..... 58
Havana..... 84 Savannah..... 74
Jacksonville..... 74 Washington..... 68

Weather Outlook
For the north and middle Atlantic states: Moderate showers and generally fair, but with probability of occasional showers.

High Tides at Boston
Monday, 12.57 p. m. Tuesday, 1.14 p. m.
Light all vehicles at 7.57 p. m.

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RUDOLF HAVENSTEIN REFUSES TO RESIGN

Reichsbank President Submits to Government's Views—Pressmen Refuse to Work

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Aug. 27—Executive decrees have been issued demanding the payment of another tax on or before Sept. 15, payable in foreign currency. The decree orders public companies to surrender the equivalent in foreign securities of two gold marks, and other public bodies and private persons to pay the equivalent of one gold mark for each 10,000 marks for which they are assessed under the "tax to provide foodstuffs." The tax is based on corporate and private holdings of foreign securities held by corporations and private persons between Aug. 10 and Aug. 20. Persons possessing 10 gold marks or less are exempt. Persons who delay making statutory declarations setting forth their holdings of foreign securities are liable to a fine and imprisonment. Also fines will be imposed upon those who refuse to make statutory declaration or will not open their books to inspection.

This decree is the second in Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the Chancellor's scheme for financial reform of Germany. It places a large burden on millions of Germans who already are grumbling against the heavy taxation which Dr. Stresemann has imposed. Industry and agriculture especially will be hurt by this tax.

From Aug. 10 to 20 the amount of the floating debt of Germany increased from 117,282,000,000 marks to 363,469,000,000 marks. This is a trebling of the total within 10 days. The Reichsbank explains the enormous increase as being due in part to the sudden slump of the mark during the last 10 days of the Cuno regime.

The note printing pressmen at a meeting on Saturday decided that they would cease work on Sundays and refuse to work overtime during the week until Rudolf Havenstein, the president of the Reichsbank, has resigned. No work was done yesterday in the Government note-printing establishment. This may plunge Germany into a new crisis. Last week Herr Havenstein told the Government that he would resign but suddenly changed his mind and on Saturday declared that he would adapt himself to the views of the Government. It is believed that this was done under the influence of Karl Helfferich, who returned hastily to Berlin on Saturday.

The Pan-Germans have the greatest interest in preventing a change in the administration of the Reichsbank. Herr Havenstein himself is most conservative and the Nationalists here see in him their last stronghold. So long as he is at the head of the Reichsbank they will be able to influence the financial measures of the Government, for it is the Reichsbank which controls the activity of the note-printing press.

Herr Havenstein justifies his attitude by the law which was passed by the Reichstag giving complete autonomy to the Reichsbank. It is possible that the Reichstag will be called together to change this law by inserting a clause limiting the age of the president of the Reichsbank. Herr Havenstein would then be forced to resign and this clause then could be annulled, it is stated in parliamentary sources.

The Chancellor returned this morning from Bavaria, and probably will take the necessary steps to settle the Reichsbank problem. The strictest secrecy is maintained regarding his meeting with the Bavarian Premier. It is only known that they had a long conversation behind closed doors whereupon Dr. Stresemann immediately returned to Berlin.

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 27—The Central News, quoting from the Berlin Socialist parliamentary news service, says that Dr. Stresemann has started a move to negotiate with France, looking to a Ruhr settlement. The report

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Lincheng Indemnities Favored by Merchants

By Special Cable

THE National Union of Chambers of Commerce has issued a statement saying that the Government should agree to payment of the Linchong indemnities as asked by the diplomatic corps, but should reject the foreign-offered railway guards' proposals.

It says the dismissal of officials should be left to the Chinese Government's voluntary action, without diplomatic coercion.

lacks confirmation here, but in high German circles The Christian Science Monitor representative was told that unofficial feelers have been sent out from time to time. In other informed quarters here it was said that any move in the open by Dr. Stresemann which could be interpreted as an abandonment—even partial—of the intransigent attitude of the Cuno Government would undoubtedly precipitate a very grave crisis in Germany, owing to the determined opposition of the Conservatives to any German overture to France.

German Nationalists Attack

Rhenish Independent Meeting

DUESSELDORF, Aug. 27 (AP)—The League for Rhenish Independence today sent an appeal to the occupation authorities for "all possible moral and economic support," following the incident at Muenchen-Gladbach yesterday in which Nationalists, loyal to the Berlin Government, attacked Separatists who were attempting to hold a meeting.

Dr. Hans Dorten, the separatist leader, escaped the hostile crowd, according to the league authorities, only "by passing himself off as an American journalist."

The league's appeal, which is in the form of a letter from its executive committee, says: "The demonstration organized in Muenchen-Gladbach by all the Nationalist elements of the surrounding country revealed the spirit of Prussian revenge that still animates the population, and which in a few years will lead to a war of revenge against France and Belgium."

CAMBRIDGE WOMAN TO RUN FOR CONGRESS

In order that "the east shall keep pace with the west in sending women to Congress," and because she has heard that "Congressman Dallinger will, in the opinion of his friends," enter the contest against Senator Walsh for the United States Senate, Miss Edna Lawrence Spencer of Cambridge, has announced her candidacy for the Republican nomination for the National House of Representatives from the Eighth District in Massachusetts.

Miss Spencer was secretary, temporary and permanent, of the state convention of the Progressive Party in 1913, and she delivered speeches all over the State in 1914, when Samuel W. McCall was the Republican candidate for Governor. She is a member of the Republican city committee of Cambridge and vice-president of the Cambridge Republican Club.

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Suits in 2-piece models of Charmeen, Broadtail Cloth and kindred fabrics; swaggar sports weaves. Plain tailored, embroidered or with various furs—including Foxes, Beaver, Viatta—39.00 to 155.00

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'GAS' PRICE HEARING MAY BE ORDERED

State Commission Objects to Delay of Oil Companies in Answering Questions

Boston and New England oil companies are replying slowly to questions put to them by the state Commission on the Necessaries of Life that is investigating the gasoline price situation. Although answers are received each day, some companies have not replied, and companies with headquarters in other cities have referred the matter to their home offices.

The commission intends to allow the oil companies a few days longer to reply to its questions, one of the officials said this morning at the State House, but if by that time answers are still incomplete, a public hearing on gasoline prices may be ordered. Should the companies whose headquarters are outside of Massachusetts refuse to co-operate, it is possible that the aid of the Federal Trade Commission may be solicited.

"We are determined to call public attention to all the available facts," the official said, "and to bring into the limelight whatever abuses exist. We wish to inform the public as completely and as promptly as possible, and then it can act."

"There is no question about the exploitation of our natural resources in coal and oil," he said further, "and it is time that the public began to ask itself very seriously who owns these resources and who shall control them. Unlike wheat and other grain, that when used can be grown again, coal and oil cannot be replaced. When they are gone they are gone, and the public has lost resources that are necessary to its welfare."

The matter of discriminatory prices is being particularly studied by the commission, since it has learned that the Gulf Refining Company and the Texas Company sell gasoline in New England for 21 and 22 cents a gallon, sell the same gasoline in Texas for 11 cents and 12 cents.

"If we discover that this is a long standing situation and not just an emergency condition," the commission official said, "we may bring it before the Federal Trade Commission."

REAL ESTATE TOTALS \$8,000,000,000
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 15 (Staff Correspondence)—The total value of California real estate and improvements is estimated at \$8,000,000,000 by the State Board of Equalization as a basis for the 1923 assessment. The total assessed value, which is 45 per cent of the actual value, is placed at \$3,600,000,000, a gain of \$368,363,462 over last year. Los Angeles County showed the biggest gain, with an increase of \$1,042,775,425.

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EDISON LIGHT

FOREST CAMP-SITE LEASES IN DEMAND

State Officials Show Record of Popular Movement Back to Woods

Not in many years, if ever in the history of Massachusetts, has such a back-to-the-forest movement been observable as this summer, according to officials in the Division of Forestry in the State House, of which William A. L. Bazeley is in charge as State Forester, and Charles O. Bailey, as secretary.

These officials say that the demand for state camp sites, which have been described in The Christian Science Monitor, has passed any expectation and that next year the exodus from the city to the state forests and lakes will be greater than this year.

The leasing of state camp sites of 100 feet along lake fronts, extending 100 feet back from the water, has been so popular that Secretary Bailey has had form-letters describing the proposition printed for use. The mails have been loaded with inquiries about the camps, and the telephones in the division of forestry have been kept busy for weeks as the movement gained momentum.

Premises Improved
The character of the camps being built as well as the standing of the citizens who are availing themselves of this inducement made by the State to nature-lovers are features of the movement which have delighted Messrs. Bazeley and Bailey. One man has spent from \$4000 to \$5000 on his camp on one of the College Pond reservations in the Myles Standish State Forest, in the towns of Plymouth and Carver. Other leases are putting up neat little cottages, which they plan to improve from year to year.

When it comes to be generally realized that these sites are assigned only to citizens of responsibility, and that the leases are for \$10 a year, to run for five years, with the privilege of extending them indefinitely, forest camp property in this State will, the officials declare, be made better and better.

Other States Interested
Already the movement has attracted attention in other states, and the Massachusetts foresters have been asked by state authorities elsewhere for descriptions of the enterprise and for an account of how it has been brought to so successful an outcome.

Another phase of the camping movement that has proved satisfactory beyond expectation is that of the temporary camps, where the State issues permits for the erection of tents for a week for \$1, or a like charge for several weeks. Citizens have leased many of these dollar-a-week sites this year and have taken their families to the woods for a delightful, yet inexpensive, outing within comparatively easy distance of home.

The shores of College Pond, Clear Pond, Wiscasset Pond, Fearless Pond, Barrett's Pond, Bump's Pond, and Charge Pond, all in the Myles Standish State Forest, have been staked off into sites along the water and the demand is still growing.

RUSSIAN NORMALCY IN SIGHT, SAYS HEAD OF RELIEF WORKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

here and there—a factory, a store, or any other sort of business, and apparently is permitted to conduct it in his own way. I suppose if you wanted to start a newspaper, you'd soon have to accustom yourself to some form of Soviet supervision, or run the risk of suppression by the Cheka (political police), whose primary function is to suppress counter-revolutionary propaganda. Now when Russian newspapers indulge in constructive criticism of Soviet policies, and this seems to be tolerated. What evidently is not tolerated is anything that directly or indirectly is calculated to undermine the basic Communist fundamentals upon which the Soviet regime rests.

"What sort of political or trade relations is Russia now maintaining with foreign states?" the writer asked. He answered:

With Germany, Poland and all of the border states like Latvia and Lithuania there are regular diplomatic relations, with embassies and legations, one another's capitals. The British Government maintains at Moscow a trade commission, under the agreement Krasin concluded at London in March, 1921, but actual commercial operations between Great Britain and Russia are not very extensive.

German Trade Subnormal
The Germans have sold the Soviet a considerable amount of railway equipment and other manufactured articles.

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"America Saved the Day in Russia"



Col. William N. Haskell

Director for Last Two Years of American Relief Administration in Russia

but even with Germany nothing like old-time commercial intercourse is in progress. All the nations, apparently, are waiting to see what is going to happen within Russia. If matters continue to settle down, and Russia somehow provides itself with the wherewithal with which to pay for foreign purchases—which it lacks at present—then there will be restored normally and gradually.

Colonel Haskell asserts that Russia's agricultural "comeback" is the outstanding fact at the moment. There is no more famine in the country. The American Relief Administration, he explained, "tided the Russians over the danger period, and they are now more than self-sustaining."

They claim they will export 3,000,000 tons of cereals, wheat, rye, barley and other grains at the end of this summer's harvest. My own estimate is that they have a surplus of 2,000,000 tons to send abroad. Russia at any rate has from 50 to 70 per cent of its pre-war acreage under cultivation. Perhaps its chief difficulty in an agricultural sense is transportation. Its shipping facilities, both at Black Sea ports like Odessa and Novorossiisk, are not perfect, but are adequate for handling of such stuff as the Russians can export.

Americans "Saved the Day"
The Soviet leaders acknowledge unqualifiedly that American philanthropy saved the day in Russia. During the last two years the relief administration, counting the \$20,000,000 appropriated by Congress, has spent more than \$65,000,000 in Russian relief. We fed at one time 11,000,000 people, a problem of which the immensely will be appreciated when it is remembered that it is more than four times the number of men the United States had in France. Russian authorities admit that but for our help probably 10,000,000 men, women, and children would have perished.

They were impressed by the fact that American charity was rendered without regard to creed—Protestants, Roman Catholics, Jews, Friends, and men and women of other faiths were represented, either in their corporate capacity or by cash contributions to the general fund, in the co-ordinated American effort.

The American Relief Administration had to win its spurs in Russia before it was received in that spirit of local cooperation that was indispensable to the

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The American Relief Administration had to win its spurs in Russia before it was received in that spirit of local cooperation that was indispensable to the

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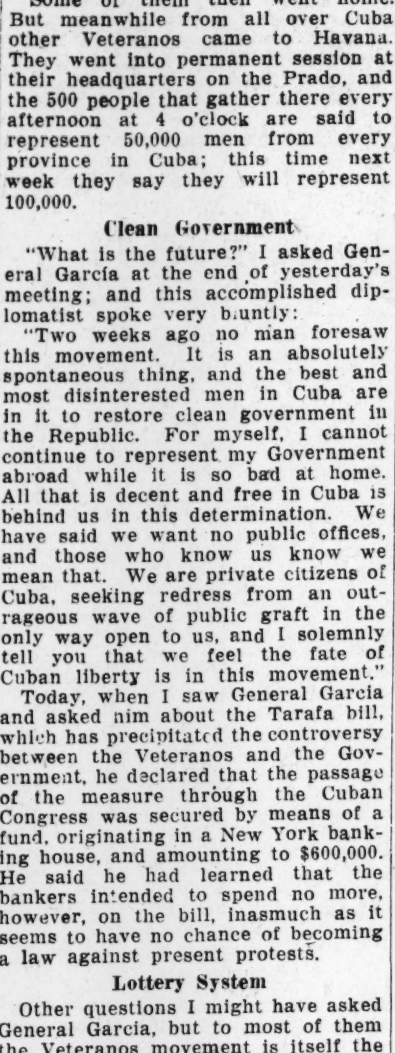
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APPALACHIAN CLUB TO INVADE WILDS

Autumn Excursions, Camping Parties and Hikes Planned

Autumn excursions into the wooded wilds of the Berkshire hills, camping parties, and hikes to parks and reservations nearer Boston, aglow with fiery foliage at that season, are being planned by members of the Appalachian Mountain Club, according to their September Bulletin.

During the week of Sept. 22, the club will make an excursion to Ashfield, Mass., an old New England village high in the hills and surrounded by a wealth of woodland country. A week-end camping party will leave Boston Sept. 21 for Camp Kiwanis, in South Hanson, Mass. Hikes, bathing, boating and sports will be on the program. A walking trip on Cape Cod has been planned for the Columbus Day week-end, with the intention of exploring the moors and inlets on the Cape.

Shorter trips, once a week or oftener, will be made to points of historical interest about Boston, or into the country for nature studies. Ponkapog Camp, in the beautiful Blue Hills section, has become a favorite with the club members, for a swim and supper, and some stay at the camp all night.

More than 50 nominees for membership will be considered at the September meeting of the council.

BOARD OPPOSES RAILROAD MERGER

Declares Immediate Consolidation Would Injure Lines

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The United States Government should not interfere with the railroads or attempt to carry out a consolidation of all American lines, at least not until railroad executives have had time to complete their constructive plans for the rehabilitation of the roads, is the conclusion arrived at by an investigating committee of the National Industrial Conference Board, which published its report here today.

If the Government does not continue its "hands off" policy, says the board, the expenditure of more than \$1,000,000,000 planned by the railroads during 1923, will be wasted, and the transportation system of the country "hopelessly broken down." A sympathetic understanding on the part of

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RECOGNITION OF GREECE HELD DUTY AMERICA CANNOT ESCAPE

Prof. Capps Cites Needs of Nearly Million and Quarter Refugees—Shows Way to Settle Near East Problems

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Announcement from Paris that the French Government is preparing to extend diplomatic recognition to Greece, has brought encouragement to the friends of Greece in this country, who have been urging that a similar step be taken by the American Administration. Edward Capps of Princeton, N. J., former American Minister to Greece, and one of the foremost authorities in this country on Greek affairs, is the latest to come forward with a plea that America live up to its obligation to Greece—an obligation, Professor Capps, says, which America cannot escape.

Professor Capps is chairman of the Board of Managers of the American School at Athens and was American Red Cross commissioner to Greece in 1918 and 1919. In 1920 he was appointed Minister to Greece by President Wilson, but owing to the failure of the Senate to confirm a number of Wilson appointments, the Greek post became vacant on March 4, 1920, and since then has not been filled.

Wants Relief Resumed
Professor Capps came to Washington this week to discuss with John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, the plight of the refugees in Greece, and to urge a resumption of active aid on the part of the American Red Cross until such time as the definite plan of the League of Nations commission of the League of Nations can become effective.

Professor Capps, in speaking of the situation in Greece, said:

"Greece is today facing a great tragedy. The food supplies left by the American Red Cross when the work of that organization was closed on June 30, are now exhausted; the Near East Relief has just announced the discontinuance of an adult relief plan which has been perfected by the League of Nations at Geneva cannot become effective for some months, and are in fact in danger of being wrecked by lack of American co-operation.

There are in Greece today nearly 1,250,000 refugees, of whom about 25 per cent are self-supporting. The care of these refugees is too great a burden for the Greek people to bear, nor should they be allowed to perish.

Greece is the victim, not the culprit. Greek troops went to Asia Minor at the request of the allied and associated powers and were then driven out. Greece has not received the financial assistance

the United States, and equally frank in his praise.

A third Costa Rican, Omar Deno, a man of perhaps 35, the principal of the National Normal School at Heredia, one of the four little towns which make up Costa Rica. Here is a type far removed from the others, and yet a tremendous force in a gorgeous field, leading the youth of Costa Rica for their work as teachers. He is keenly alive to his difficulties and to the great problem; he is a voice crying in a great wilderness, for in his own words, "the minds which are applied here to social problems are minds entirely academic, lawyers, and teachers of the old school; none seems to know that education is really a social problem, a new sort. Education for life, as your John Dewey says, but for what life? Do we know? Must we not know? We are trying to find the way here."

Such men, devoted to this man is mean much to a country—Costa Rica has much to be thankful for, and proud of.

True Things Survive
A fourth Costa Rican—a blessed old gentleman, Dr. Elias Jiménez Rojas, devoting a life to the helping of his fellow men. He publishes a tiny magazine, four by five inches, in which he inveighs against the evils of the time, the tendency to give education in pellets, the abuses of government, (he wrote freely and without harm in the time of the revolutionary Government).

"But," he says, "I am left over from the nineteenth century. I see no virtue in the discordant notes of the present. Yet I know that through them the fundamental, true things will survive. That is one of the tests of the right and true—that it always survives." A rare man—one would seek through many Boston streets to find another like him. Even in San José de Costa Rica!

Lastly, one other "Costa Rican"—an American. No word of Costa Rica is complete without a line of John Meigs Keith, for thirty-five years a Costa Rican resident, but an American of the Americans, and at sixty-one the most up-and-coming young radical to be found anywhere, a strong Wilson man, a Jeffersonian Democrat, and a pro-League of Nations man, his banking rooms, signing drafts while he talks to you of Costa Rica. Then at night he will talk till dawn in his priceless library, the best general English library south of Texas and north of the Carnegie Library in Santiago, Chile.

So much for men and thoughts in Costa Rica. Somehow they seem to give a picture of a life and aspirations which transcend the mere details of scenery. For Costa Rica is an entity—but an entity of men more than of things.

TEXTILE WORKERS TO SEEK INCREASE

Charge Manufacturers With Misrepresentation of Conditions

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 27. (AP)—The New England conference board of the United Textile Workers of America at a meeting here yesterday passed resolutions asserting that it would fight any attempt to reduce wages and moreover would call upon all textile workers to unite in fighting for the restoration of the wage scale in force in 1920 and for better conditions in the textile industry.

The board charged that the New England manufacturers contend they must raise wages to meet southern competition, while at the same time manufacturers in the south declare that they must reduce wages to meet northern competition. It was stated that while the manufacturers of this section would not believe that the present curtailment in the industry exists only in New England, it actually exists to a greater extent in the south.

An attack was also launched against the American Woolen Company and an appeal was made to workers to unite and protest against what was termed the "labor-killing" policy of this corporation. It was declared that the corporation's mills in some sections were operating on part time while in other plants both night and day shifts were working with a 60-hour week prevailing at night.

STEAM PLANE DEVISED TO CROSS ATLANTIC

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Rev. Jacob Pister of Chicago, who has been in Germany and Austria in the interest of the Chicago Committee for Relief of Austria, has returned on the steamship Ballin. He said that the Germans are showing great patience in "meeting their hardships and privations." Dr. Armin Demuth, another passenger on the Ballin, said he had invented a steam propelled hydro-aeroplane which would make the trip from Hamburg to New York in 22 hours with 60 passengers.

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Free Ballooning

IN ORIGINAL conception, the oldest of all forms of aircraft are the airplane and the ornithopter, or flapping-wing machine. Man must at last have dreamed of flight in prehistoric days, and it was natural, in fact inevitable, that the first attempts to realize human aspirations in that direction should have been made in as close an imitation as possible of the birds, the best example furnished by nature. The lighter-than-air craft had to come as an entirely fresh invention, with no precedent or parallel.

When the idea of the balloon was finally conceived, however, success was quickly attained, for the problem of power was solved. The airplane had to wait on the development of a driving mechanism and on the discovery of satisfactory means of control, but the balloon, able as it was to remain poised without motion, statically supported while at rest, needed no engine. Furthermore, it required no controls to keep it on an even keel, for it floated as stably by the location of the contained weight, as a ship floats stably on the surface of the sea.

The story of the invention of the hot-air balloon by the Montgolfier brothers, an invention which, like many others of great importance, was the combined result of fortunate accident and of keen observation and shrewd deduction, has been told too often to need repetition. The Montgolfiers came very close to a finally satisfactory solution of the problem, so far as the structure of the balloon itself was concerned, for the difference between the form and appearance of the bag which they used in 1783 and those which are used (filled with hydrogen instead of heated air) today is remarkably small. The Montgolfiers, however, although they originated the balloon as we know it today, were not the first to conceive the plan of rising into the air by the buoyancy of a large container lighter than the air which it displaced.

Vacuum and Metal Shell

The predecessor of the balloons of the Parisian paper makers is found in the project put forward two centuries earlier by Francesco da Lana, who suggested that the air should be pumped out from inside a huge spherical shell of copper, securing a perfect vacuum as possible within. The weight of the air removed from the interior was to be greater than the weight of the shell itself, and some suggested that the air should be pumped out from inside a huge spherical shell of copper, securing a perfect vacuum as possible within. The weight of the air removed from the interior was to be greater than the weight of the shell itself, and some suggested that the air should be pumped out from inside a huge spherical shell of copper, securing a perfect vacuum as possible within.

The vacuum balloon is a chimera which has tempted many a man, but the ambitious proposal of the sort was brought forward only two years ago.

The actual potentialities of such a craft are somewhat limited, for it can readily be shown that, with the most skillful and efficient construction, a vacuum balloon would just barely be able to lift itself from the ground, carrying no crew or cargo, if the shell were made of a metal as light as aluminum and as strong as steel. No such metal is as yet known, and even if it were, the practical difficulties of maintenance of form and prevention of leakage would be probably prove insuperable. Obviously, we may hope for more by continuing to follow Montgolfier than by becoming disciples of da Lana.

For more than 100 years after its invention, the spherical balloon was the only type of aircraft known, and capable of leaving the ground with passengers, and various attempts were made to put it to practical use. In the captive form, the balloon proved valuable for observation purposes in war and to some extent in peace, although it was not until the advent of the dirigible that the airship was used so badly that satisfactory reconnaissance from the air could only be made under weather conditions more than usually favorable. The field of employment of the free balloon was still more restricted, for it was the sport of the winds and it was impossible to be certain, when a flight started, of the direction which it would pursue. The only record of really important practical use of free balloons comes from the Siege of Paris, when Gambetta and many other French statesmen departed from the beleaguered city by the air route, the only object being to be wafted to some point beyond the German lines. Exact direction was of slight importance,

provided only that the course was not directly into the enemy's camp.

The situation has changed since 1871. The coming of the airplane and the application of power to the balloon to make it dirigible have increased manifold the field of usefulness of aircraft, yet spherical balloon ascensions still continue to be made, by the armies and navies of the world as well as by sportsmen. The maintenance of balloon sections in the lighter-than-air pilot in much of its cost.

Training for Pilots

There are several reasons for this adherence to an apparently impractical and obsolete type of aircraft. The first, and the most important, is that the spherical balloon serves as a cheap and easy means of training the prospective lighter-than-air pilot in much of the technique of handling an airship. The spherical balloon and the airship, especially the non-rigid airship of small size, have many features in common. They respond to the same controls, and are in general affected in the same way by the loss of gas or the discharge of ballast. The resemblance of behavior becomes more marked as the speed of flight of the airship is reduced, and if the power is cut off or falls altogether the difference between the two types disappears entirely, so that the airship is elongated in form and the balloon spherical. Since the failure of the engines is a contingency which must always be taken into account, and since the airship must under that condition be maneuvered exactly like a spherical, it is evidently desirable that every pilot of an airship should have served his apprenticeship in the free balloon. Furthermore, it is desirable that he should continue to make balloon ascensions at short intervals, lest he lose his familiarity with that type of craft. For that reason, nearly every lighter-than-air station has, as part of its equipment, balloons for the use of the pilots stationed there.

Even the airplane pilot may profit by a little balloon experience. He should know something of the properties and vagaries of the element in which he is to travel, and the free balloon will show the variations and eccentricities of atmospheric behavior, at least, as no other aircraft can do, for no other is so sensitive to atmospheric change. A rise of temperature of a very few degrees, hardly enough to be felt, may send a balloon downward for hundreds of feet if no steps are taken to check the motion.

Unquestionably the spherical will continue to find a useful place for training, and it will always be the instrument of a sport at once delightful and essentially scientific. That being the case, some attention should be given to two common but erroneous beliefs regarding balloon navigation.

Problems of Navigation

The first of those has to do with the supposed extreme sensitiveness of balloons to minute changes of weight. Stories are frequently told of sphericals being caused to "shoot upward" for considerable distances by throwing overboard a handful of sand or even some lighter object. While it is possible that a balloon might be balanced in an unstable condition, so that any slight disturbance of equilibrium would cause a decided change of altitude in one direction or the other, such a happening would be distinctly abnormal, and in any case the motion would be slow. Under normal conditions, nearly 100 pounds of sand must be discharged to cause a rise of 100 feet by a balloon of the size most commonly used by the American army and navy.

The second popular mistake relates

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POLLING IS HEAVY IN IRISH ELECTIONS

Police Force Sent to Places Having No Civic Guard—Big Women's Vote Expected

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 27.—Early reports received here indicate a heavy poll in the second general election in the Irish Free State. The counting of the votes under the proportional representation system will not begin until tomorrow morning. It is expected that a fair number of first preferences will be known tomorrow evening. Second and subsequent preferences are not likely to be known until Wednesday or, in the case of counties which are divided, until late in the week. The register contains the names of 1,800,000 voters. William T. Cosgrave's arrangements indicate that he is confident of victory, since he has arranged to leave Dublin for Geneva on Wednesday, with some of his colleagues, to negotiate the Free State's admission to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Reports from Ireland indicate that there is considerable anxiety in Free State circles over the possibility of Dr. MacNeill, Minister of Education, being defeated by Eamon de Valera in Clare, where Mr. de Valera's dramatic arrest recently has done much to strengthen his position among the Clare electorate. The reports also indicate that a big woman's vote is expected.

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Aug. 27.—Last night saw the close of electioneering activities, and with the exception of two incidents in Longford and Waterford there has been no trouble. In Waterford, Captain Redmond's supporters came into conflict with a meeting addressed by William T. Cosgrave. Shots were fired, it is said, by the national troops. In North Dublin, for the first time Eamon de Valera's "dump arms" order, there was an outbreak of sniping last night. This morning the military patrols the streets.

It is predicted that the polling will pass off quietly, although intimidation is reported from Cavan. A special police force has been recruited for the election, and is being sent to all places having so far no civic guard.

Voters Apathetic in County Louth

BELFAST, Aug. 27.—Polling in the Louth election in County Louth today was marked by the apathetic attitude of the voters in general. The Republicans showed the greatest activity, rallying their forces with the slogan: "Alken and Peace." Frank Alken is now active head of the Republicans as chief of staff to Eamon de Valera, who is held by the Free State. A peculiar aspect of the polling in Donegal was the employment of officials from the six county area of Ulster.

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to the possibility of following a desired course by rising and descending to seek a current of air moving in the proper direction. That can be done only to a very limited extent, even if it is known exactly where the useful current is to be found, for every balloon has, at every instant, a normal and natural altitude of operation and the attempt to maintain any other altitude will involve frequent sacrifices of ballast. It will then lead to the early termination of the flight, for a spherical must without fail descend before all of the ballast is gone.

The problem of making a long distance flight is largely one of finding the natural altitude, keeping it as constant as possible, risking excursion to other and greater heights, only if it seems quite certain that the winds there will be more favorable, and jealously hoarding the ballast until the time of landing. Records are established only when an exceptionally skillful and observant pilot has the good fortune to have favorable conditions of wind and weather throughout a flight which may last for several days. The man and the opportunity must both be right if the best results are to be obtained.

GULF STATES FAIR WILL OPEN OCT. 22

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 27. (Special)—The seventh annual Gulf States Fair, better known as the Mobile Fair, will be held here, Oct. 22-28. The fair this year will make a particular effort to encourage agricultural and horticultural development, especially along the particular lines of dairying and poultry raising, for which valuable premiums are offered.

In addition to the prizes for community exhibits, this year additional premiums are offered for work in which Sunday schools will compete. This department is the result of the Community Life Institute feature of the Sunday school work in this section, and aims at pledging the groups to strive for civic betterment.

The list of classes and premiums in girls' club work and work done in the home by women who have had no previous training is much larger than in former years.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Howard B. Heald, Canton, Ill.
Mrs. H. B. Heald, Canton, Ill.
Florence Potter, Evanston, Ill.
Emma Jane Bender, Price Hill, O.
L. E. Johnson, Clearwater, Fla.
Emma Finney, South Hadley Falls, Mass.
G. W. Tafel, Chicago, Ill.
Emma E. Brenizer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Harvey Brenizer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Laura E. Kantcheff, Milwaukee, Wis.
Ivan Kantcheff, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Constance von Lilienfeld, Berlin, Germany.
Mrs. E. J. Crangle, Kansas City, Mo.
Maurice Gross, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alfred M. Gross, Philadelphia, Pa.
Anna E. Joerissen, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence C. Stilson, Montclair, N. J.
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ITALIANIZATION OF SOUTH TYROL CARRIED ON IN VIGOROUS FASHION

Senator Tolomei Advises People of Upper Adige to Forget Their German Associations

BOLZANO, Italy, July 31 (Special Correspondence)—Senator Tolomei, in a speech he delivered here, a plan for the Italianization of the South Tyrol, or the Upper Adige. He hoped that in due course the Tyrolese would thus forget their brethren in Innsbruck, just as the Savoyards have since 1860 forgotten Italy, and as the French-speaking people of the Val d'Aosta have forgotten France.

Already a drastic effort has been made, to the confusion of foreign tourists, to Italianize the place-names of this region. Such a well-known summer resort as Sterzing has become unintelligible under the ninth-century designation of Vipiteno, for which there is, at least, an antiquarian justification. But sometimes the new names are of modern and quite artificial coinage. Thus Gossensass, another tourist place, has blossomed out into Colle all'Isarco (the hill on the river Eisack); Waldruck, as Ponte all'Isarco, and the beautiful Karersee into Carezza al Lago.

Italian Language in Schools
The popular Seis has been transformed into Siusi; St. Ulrich, the center of toy manufacture, is officially Ortesel, and Innichen is unrecognizable as San Candido.

Measures are to be taken to propagate Italian in the schools, an excellent thing, considered as a mental and commercial asset, but unwise if intended as an attempt to deprive the

native of their mother tongue. Did not the Italians urge—and successfully—the British Government to allow the official use of Italian in the Maltese law courts? Do not the British encourage the use of Dutch in the Transvaal, and of French in Mauritius and French Canada? Was it not the effort to proscribe the teaching of Albanian which lately cost Italy the loss of the sympathy of the Albanians, with the result that it has evacuated that country?

Registration of Contracts
A new ordinance enjoins the registration of all contracts with an Italian translation appended, which will involve considerable expense to the inhabitants, not to mention the technical difficulty of finding the exact equivalent in one language for the legal terms of another.

Senator Tolomei is understood to desire the removal of the statue of the famous poet and minnesinger, Walther von der Vogelweide, from a square at Bolzano, and the substitution for it of a statue of Drusus, who, 19 centuries ago, as Horace tells us, "wages war beneath the Phœtian Alps."

The scheme is not limited to the language and the symbols of Tyrolese history. It is proposed to invite Italian veterans to settle in the Upper Adige in large numbers, to restrict immigration from Austria, and to replace Austro-German banks by an Italian land bank, which will lend money at easy rates to the new settlers.

POLISH PRESIDENT TALKS AT CRACOW

Stanislaw Wojciechowski Tells Citizens Basis of Mutual Respect Is Work

CRACOW, July 31 (Special Correspondence)—Stanislaw Wojciechowski, President of Poland, when visiting here, in the course of his tour of the republic, spoke at a dinner given in his honor. He stressed the point that mutual respect is needed today among the various groups of society, and he declared that the ground on which citizens could best unite in respect for one another is that of work. President Wojciechowski said:

In the realm of work is bred the mutual understanding and respect which we so much need. That respect leads to love. I will not proclaim today, as is usual at banquets, "Let us love one another!" Today I require of you, and I have a right to require it, that first of all you respect one another.

More than once before I have said that the first condition for the fruitful work of citizenship is sincerity. . . . You call me a "counselor of harmony." So I am; and I would add, "counselor also of work." In this amendment of work, much is contained. I recall the words of the not-to-be-forgotten Joseph Pototski, editor of The Voice, and afterward of an illegal paper called The Struggle. In one of the first articles of this publication he launched a forceful philippic against what he called "official patriotism," the patriotism of processions, commemorations, and ceremonies, and with all the force of a journalist, he contrasted it with the patriotism of action.

Those words characterized an exuberantly hot spirit, choked in the atmosphere of oppression. Today every one must recognize the importance of national celebrations. They elevate and strengthen the spirit, but they are not sufficient. There must accompany them the steady, every-day iron task of citizenship in the sphere of work.

I said yesterday that the man working, without regard to the kind of labor, whether of the brain or of the hand, is worthy of the name of an honorable citizen, and every Polish citizen, when I speak about harmony and love, taught by life, I proclaim that it is born not at national celebrations, but in the moments of exalted spirit, but in the hours of work.

AUSTRIA DISMISSES EMPLOYEES

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Details now received in London from the Commissioner-General of the Empire Exhibition, left here to tour the western provinces in the interests of the exhibition from the Canadian Exhibition. He will arrange for the industrial features of the Canadian exhibits at Wembley Park. He is a former president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and a director of the Canadian National Exhibition.

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AFRICAN NATIVES DEMAND REPUBLIC

Whole-Time Minister Asked For—Resolution Passed in Favor of Independence

CAPE TOWN, July 29 (Special Correspondence)—A meeting was held recently in Bloemfontein of a native body which calls itself the African National Congress. It would, of course, lead to erroneous conclusions were the few literate and mentors of the advanced left of the South African natives who meet together under this imposing title regarded as representative either of the views or of the stage of development of the native people as a whole. Nevertheless, the African National Congress is at present the body that can claim to give expression to South African views. These views, it is true, are usually set forth in grandiose superlatives, and the resolutions are framed in exaggerated terms; but they cannot be lightly ignored. Conceivably, they represent an opinion today among certain native leaders that may well become general tomorrow.

Three resolutions were passed by this Congress. The first of them declared that the Prime Minister, General Smuts, who is also Minister for Native Affairs, had lost the confidence of the Bantu people and that, therefore, a separate and whole-time Minister of Native Affairs should be appointed.

The Right Man
It is true that the portfolio of Minister for Native Affairs has been something of a burden to a Prime Minister who is involved in Imperial affairs; and it is understood that this desire of the natives for a whole-time minister will soon be remedied. The trouble at the moment is to find the right man.

The second resolution passed by the congress was a demand for a departmental resignation. The third resolution, however, is of arresting significance. It reads as follows:

"That in view of the fact that Great Britain has treated all treaties, promises and pledges made with and to the Bantu people as contracts of no value, and has repeatedly told several deputations from the African people of this country that his Britannic Majesty's Government could not intervene on behalf of the aboriginal races within the Union of South Africa, as Great Britain has no constitutional right to interfere in the internal affairs of the self-governing dominions, this congress therefore feels that the time has come when the Bantu should consider the advisability of supporting a republican form of government for this country."

Party Propaganda
The resolution is an indication of the extreme success that has come from nationalist party propaganda among the natives. The Nationalist Party frankly believes in the republican status for South Africa. They would like to sever their connection with the British Empire. Conditions of policy would no doubt keep them within the Empire for a time, but sooner or later they would declare for an independent South Africa.

It is all the more significant, therefore, when the native population declares itself in favor of a republican form of government. It might easily become a black republic, for the natives would not be likely to allow their aspirations to be turned down by a nationalist interference in the following upon this resolution, the nationalist leader, General Hertzog, addressed a meeting of colored people at Kimberley. He assured them that the Nationalists would give them full justice and economic equality with Europeans.

ARCHIE M. PRATT RESIGNS

VERNON, B. C., Aug. 18 (Special Correspondence)—The resignation of Archie M. Pratt, of Redlands, California, from the management of the Associated Fruit Growers was announced this week. Mr. Pratt, who took over his duties as manager of the big grove in May, found the task too arduous. Basil Stewart, of Summerland, B. C., has been named acting manager until a permanent successor to Mr. Pratt is named.

MORE GRAND TRUNK ACTION
LONDON, Aug. 24—Grand Trunk road junior stockholders' protective committee is now incorporated as a private limited company "to secure compensation ex gratia or otherwise for former holders of first, second and third preference stocks and ordinary stock of Grand Trunk Railway of Canada." The nominal capital is £100.

PROMINENT PROFESSORS INVITED
MOMBAY, July 16 (Special Correspondence)—The Calcutta University, the premier university in India, has invited the following three professors of world-wide reputation to deliver courses of lectures to its students: (1) Prof. M. Winteritz, M. A., Ph. D., of the Prague University, to lecture on "Problems in the History of Sanskrit Literature"; (2) the Hon. Bertrand Russell, M. A., Fellow of the Royal Society, London, author of "Principles of Philosophy," "Mysticism and Logic," "Mathematical Philosophy," "Roads to Freedom" and other works, for readership lectures; and (3) Prof. Westel Woodbury Wiloughby, Ph. D., Professor of Political Science in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has been asked to accept appointment as Tagore Professor of Law and to deliver a course of lectures on "The Fundamental Concept of Public Law."

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FINNISH TENANTS REDEEM FARMS

Landowners Give Up Leaseholds Below Present Value

By HARALD JERNSTROM
ABO, Finland, July 27 (Special Correspondence)—Land redemption activity has been going on as fast as the authorities have been able to handle the cases. The landowners, in spite of the fact that they were obliged to surrender the leasehold lands for about one-tenth of their present value, have, on the whole, shown a benevolent attitude toward the enfranchisement. In places where the tenants enjoyed the rights of felling timber, the landowners had even demanded that they should make use of the right of redemption.

Some 20 years ago there were only about 110,000 families who cultivated their own land. Now the number of farms cultivated by their owners is estimated at about 220,000, and it is calculated that this number within a few years will be raised to 300,000, because through the so-called "Lex Kallio" of November, 1922, it has been made possible to procure land for colonization from private estates bigger than 200 hectares by means of expropriation.

Within a year after the Finnish Declaration of Independence, an enactment concerning the redemption of leasehold properties was passed; or on Oct. 15, 1918, the new law came into force in May, 1919. According to this law, every tenant has the right to redeem his leasehold. The cultivated fields and the ground that can be cultivated, which used to belong to the leaseholder, but not more than 20 hectares, as well as wooded land to the same extent, are considered to form the farm which the tenant has the right of redeeming. If less than two hectares of cultivated fields belonged to the leasehold property, it was considered as a dwelling site, and only the cultivated area, but not any woodland, could be redeemed. The redemption price is to be calculated according to the prices of 1914. As prices in Finland are about 10 times as high in 1924, this was a great advantage to the tenant.

The redemption price was to be paid to the landowner by the Government, in 5 per cent bonds, and the tenants had to repay the sum to the Government, in from 21 to 37 years, but the statutory right to the land was not to be lost. The prices of agricultural produce being about 10 times as high as before the war, the tenants as a rule, were fairly well off in 1919, when the redemption began, and many of them were able to pay the whole price of their farms within a couple of years.

INDIAN COTTON EXPERIMENTS
BOMBAY, July 16 (Special Correspondence)—Arrangements are being made for research to be carried out on Indian cotton in a technological laboratory to be shortly erected in Bombay. The scheme having been put forward by the Indian Central Committee. The machinery for the experimental spinning plant has been ordered. The whole plant will be electrically driven and orders for motors will be placed in England shortly.

PARKS TO BE PRESERVED
VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 2 (Special Correspondence)—A determination to preserve from invasion the national parks of Canada was voiced at a meeting of the local branch of the Alpine Club of Canada at which plans for the establishment of a National Association for Parks Protection were discussed. Attempts are being made to commercialize the water powers and other assets of public parks in Canada. Organized effort to thwart these invasions was proposed and the aid of other public bodies.

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VIENNA TO PROVIDE WORK FOR JOBLESS

City Council Makes Appropriation of 600,000,000 Crowns for Public Projects

VIENNA, Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Vienna's city council has just appropriated 600,000,000 crowns for public works. This enormous outlay—for it is really enormous for the capital of a country so poor as Austria—is intended in the first place to provide work for the unemployed and next to carry out a number of greatly needed public improvements.

Vienna is already beginning to take on another aspect. Houses and streets are being repaired, the lighting is better and the streets are kept in much better order.

During and since the war all these things were sadly neglected. Public and private buildings fell into disrepair and in many instances were in danger of collapsing altogether. Roadways and sidewalks, in the center of the city as well as in the suburbs, were full of holes, the street cars were dirty, and the general external appearance of the city was deplorable.

But now conditions are improving. The financial policy of the chancellor, Dr. Seipel, is already bearing fruit. The population is more hopeful and looking forward to better times.

More than one-third of the total sum is to be spent on providing housing accommodation. This is most urgently needed as the present shortage of dwellings shows no signs of decreasing. By the end of next May new buildings will have been completed capable of housing some 4000 families.

Over 100,000,000 crowns will be spent on the streets, which are to be put in as good condition as in peacetime. Several of the main thoroughfares are to be oiled in order to lay the dust, which is one of the greatest plagues in Vienna, owing to the constantly prevailing winds.

In the interests of education cinemas are to be introduced into 15 schools at a cost of 3,000,000 crowns. These are to be devoted solely to educational purposes, for the benefit of the children alone. Performances for adults, or for securing profits will be rigidly excluded. If the cinemas prove as successful as is anticipated their number will be largely increased. Several million crowns are to be spent on the municipal electrical works and the street-car service. New lines will be built in several directions and existing lines extended, practically no work of this kind having been done for the last 10 years.

Other institutions on which large sums will be laid out are the market halls, 20,000,000 crowns; gas works, 12,000,000 crowns; and public parks, children's playgrounds and municipal cold-storage and other warehouses.

All the work in this very comprehensive program is of a nature which can be begun at once, as the Administration is anxious to give immediate employment to as many persons as possible.

TRADE SCHOOLS OPENED
VIENNA, July 27 (Special)—Six industrial training schools for the unemployed have been opened in Vienna. They provide four courses for mechanics, turners, and locksmiths, and two for house carpenters and cabinet-makers. The schools are expected to be especially helpful to men who, during the war, suffered from lack of proper supervision and training.

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Tommy's Motor Car

TOMMY had come to the beach with his motor car, but not in it, you understand, because his motor car was very much smaller than Tommy. It would go at great speed when he wound it up, but there was no room in it for anybody bigger than the tin chauffeur who sat in the front seat. But Tommy liked his motor car and took it with him almost everywhere he went. Once he took it to the grocery store when he went marketing with his mother. But that is another twilight tale.

On the present occasion Tommy had brought his motor car to the beach, carrying his car in one hand and his tin pail and shovel in the other. When his mother had said, "Tommy, what are you going to do with a motor car at the beach?" Tommy had said, "I don't know, but I will do something. I think Joseph will enjoy looking at the ocean, don't you?" Joseph was the name Tommy had given to his tin chauffeur.

Joseph was only a man of tin who stayed in the car. He was fastened in his car and his car was fastened in Tommy. He hadn't a thought in his little tin head. But Tommy liked to pretend, you see. That Joseph was smart as a snake could be.

One of the most interesting ways to spend your time at a beach is to build things with sand. Tommy started to build, and pretty soon Jimmy came along and decided to stop and help. He began to dig with his shovel and add more wet sand to the pile that Tommy had started. For the first thing to do when you are building with sand is to make a good sand pile, and after you have done that you can decide what kind of a structure you will make of it.

"Let's make a castle," said Jimmy. "I don't want a castle," said Tommy. "I'm making a good garage for my motor car." "We might make a castle with a garage in it," said Jimmy. "All right," said Tommy. "I don't care what we make as long as it has a good garage."

So Jimmy smoothed off the top of the sand pile with his shovel and began building a tower at one corner. And Tommy began digging into the sand pile at the bottom. He dug with his shovel, and then he scooped out the wet sand with his fingers, and then he smoothed the walls and ceiling with his fingers, and presently sure enough there was a nice little room in the sand pile. Jimmy had finished his tower, so he stopped to see what Tommy was doing.

"That's a fine garage," said Jimmy. "But we must make a road leading up to it. Then the motor car can run in without getting stuck in the sand."

So they smoothed the sand in front of the garage, and pressed it down hard, and made a smooth roadway with white pebbles on each side just the way the entrance to the garage was decorated at Tommy's father's house.

"I think the car ought to ride in," said Jimmy. "Let me wind it up."

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London, England
Special Correspondence

THE position of the schools which stand outside the State-aided national system in Great Britain has recently been much discussed. In some cases these schools are supported by endowments, in others they rest on a frankly commercial basis, the fees of the pupils paying for the upkeep of the school and providing a profit for the proprietor. To some people, possessed with the idea of one uniform national system, the existence of these "independent" or "private" schools is unwelcome. Especially is this the case with a section which confuses democracy with sameness. To them, the existence of the private school is a symbol of snobbish exclusiveness—a concession to the prejudices of the parent who wishes to conserve class distinctions, and to perpetuate them in education.

Needless to say, the prestige of the private schools—and they have a standing unshaken by recent criticism—does not rest upon considerations, such as these. Their security is due to several great advantages which attach to their existence, advantages of expediency, and what is more important, advantages on the higher plane of freedom and educational progress. It is for valid and cogent reasons that they receive the support of such leaders of educational thought as Mr. H. A. L. Fisher and Sir Michael Sadler.

Obviously, to the politician, disturbed by the large calls upon the public purse consequent upon recent educational advances, the existence of "independent" schools, educating thousands of children without expense to the State, is a matter for congratulation. Indeed, so great is their value to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it has been suggested that it

would pay him to subsidize these schools to a certain small extent. This, of course, would not be tolerated without some measure of public control. But the Federation of Independent Schools has recently suggested a method whereby its members could be assisted very materially without a direct subsidy. The proposal is that the teachers in private schools should be allowed to come under the Teachers' Superannuation Scheme, thus relieving the schools of the necessity of paying much higher salaries in order to retain their masters and mistresses. Much support for this suggestion is forthcoming.

Higher reasons than financial advantage, however, operate in favor of private schools. English people hold that education is too intimately connected with family life and personal conviction to be allowed to become a State monopoly. While they are willing to avail themselves of the advantages of the State schools, they recognize that the existence of the independent schools is a surety against rigid uniformity and bureaucratic control.

It is recognized, also, that educational methods are continually changing and developing. Experiments are incessantly being conducted, and discoveries made; and it is in the independent schools that freedom for such developments is found. A group of parents will support a small school with the express purpose of allowing their children to be educated according to certain theories and on certain experimental lines—knowing well that such a course would be either impossible or difficult of attainment in an officially controlled institution.

Needless to say educationists of repute do not advocate the entire ignoring of the work of the independent schools. They readily admit that it is the duty of the state, or, better, the Teachers' Registration Council, to

see that such schools are efficient. So much must be granted for the sake of those parents and children who otherwise would not be certain of receiving a valid return for their fees. For in this, as in other spheres of life,

it is necessary to guard against inefficiency and incapacity.

With that stipulation, however, it can be stated with confidence that the position of the independent schools is safe. They are well patronized by parents, they receive the respect of recognized educationists, and they serve a useful public purpose.



The Old Bay Window in the University Building, Prague

Educational Plans in Prague

By MARJORIE SHULER

AN AMERICAN institute as a center of cultural interest in central Europe is the latest project of the Czechoslovakian Department of Education. The plan is for the United States to send at least two professors and a number of students to Prague each year and to advance financial support for the institute. As a beginning, the Government of Czechoslovakia has offered five scholarships to students from the United States, those of Czechoslovakian parentage being preferred. The students will use the famous old Charles University. Czechoslovakia is also sending a group of young women to hold scholarships which have been offered in American colleges and one professor for exchange lectures. Later the republic hopes, if the American institute in Prague becomes a fact, to set up a Slavonic institute in Washington, similar to the Institute of Slavonic Studies already established in Paris.

Seated in his office in the Department of Education at Prague, Dr. Frantisek Praus outlined the plan. "Much depends upon the United States," he said. "Our financial condition is not so good, and then, we are a small republic. We need support both in money and interest from the United States. We want the institute to be a center not only for study about Czechoslovakia, but for the dissemination of information regarding the history and economic condition of all central Europe."

Dr. Praus has charge of the numerous international education features of the Czechoslovakian Department of Education. Under his direction examinations have taken place during the last few weeks for the scholarships offered to Czechoslovakian women to study at Harvard, Smith, Holyoke, Barnard and Sweetbriar colleges. He is

helping to compile a Czechoslovakian section for the Cleveland Public Library, which had assembled 6000 volumes as a beginning. A similar library of information is being collected for the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia University.

Czechoslovakia is extending its educational system into half a dozen other countries. It has classes for teaching the Czech language in England, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Austria, Germany and France. "We do not want to lose our own people," explained Dr. Praus, in discussing the establishment and financing of these classes by the Government. France is now giving 20 scholarships to Czechoslovakian students and has a section in the lycée at Dijon, with professors and students for special classes. A Czechoslovakian lecturer has been added to the staff at King's College, London. A library has been installed in Liverpool and a section has been set aside in the library of the Institute of Historical Research in London.

It is upon education that the new republic places its main reliance in developing its own government and in attracting to itself the friendship and understanding of other countries. Many of the officials in the present Government received their college training in the United States, and the system of exchange study is pointed to as a valuable factor in upbuilding the country.

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The Golden Mean in Athletics

Philadelphia, Pa.
Special Correspondence

ONE afternoon last fall I witnessed two events that afforded thought on a subject of particular interest to me. These were the dedication of a university stadium and a "big game" of football. More than 50,000 people quivered with expectancy, filled the huge stands with masses of living color. There was a sudden stilling of the chatter as a small group of men, bundled in overcoats and appearing near the boxes at one side of the field. About all anyone could make out was that they appeared to be having a friendly conversation. One man handed a document to another, and to the accompaniment of some weak applause they retired quickly to the boxes. This gigantic structure of concrete and steel had been dedicated!

Then, without warning, a rumble that became a roar rent the air, as that vast crowd stood up cheering and cheering, for at the far end of the field, from opposite entrances, the players in their padded uniforms ran forward. On with the game! perhaps the trustees, provost, and architect, who were among the little group of overcoated men—and oh, yes, the Governor of the State, I believe, remained to see the game, perhaps not. At any rate they were evidently forgotten.

A Similarity

Looking over that large assemblage of people giving such attention to the struggle now on between the relatively few men on that enormous field, one forgot that he was being entertained by college men, future lawyers, architects, captains of industry. It was easy to slip back in fancy to the Roman arena, witnessing one of those spectacular games staged for the entertainment of the royal autocrats. The crowds, yelling, cheering, with sometimes an element of bitterness, would urge on the particular team they were interested in, first from one side of the field and then from the other. At times the men seemed to me like goaded beasts. Each team felt that it had to win—for the honor of the school; yet but one side could win.

I was delighted when I could cheer a play that was clearly evidence of thinking, unaccompanied by a physical clash. There was no room for doubt as to the overwhelming interest in this greatest, perhaps, of all athletic events, and it was as fully evident that the successful efforts of the men on the field would place them far more securely in the mens populi, then and for the future, than any intellectual achievement could possibly be expected to do. In college tradition it would not be, "Do you remember the record that Brown made to win his scholarship?" but "Do you recall the touchdown that Smith made when we played college? Ah, boy, that got our alma mater a place in the sun!"

There have been arguments, pro and con, as to the value of athletics in the university. The student invariably argues for the importance of athletics—the professor more likely reasons that it diverts too much thought from the work for which a university is established. There is, however, a middle ground. As a normal, systematic balance to the more or less confining study required of the student,

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"gym work" is provided. It offers a variety of sports or physical activities from which each student may choose to his particular liking. The business man enjoys his golf, riding, swimming, tennis, rowing, gardening, and so on, as recreation, but when it begins to detract his time and thought from his business, then a halt must be called.

The required and credited—although rather unpopular—work in the gymnasium holds the student to the line. The specialized features, football, crew, track, and such, in which a very few, at the best, take part, seem, in the importance with which they are viewed by the student body, quite out of scale with their value to them. One student with whom the subject was discussed, declared that the publicity accruing to a university from athletics, particularly football—and especially when the team holds a high record of victories—is the best advertising that the school can have; that the name of the university goes forth with the uniforms worn by its picked athletes than in any other way. At the same time, in view of the primal purpose of a university, as a mental training camp for prospective participants in the world's activities, this young man admitted that advertising of this sort was hardly in line with the university's opportunity to those looking for a school that should meet their needs, to judge of that school's suitability.

Records Which Last

The glory of athletics in the golden age of Greece and Rome has gleamed down the centuries, as have the old philosophies. But history does not prove or show in the least degree, athletics to have been a necessary concomitant or assistant to learning. In fact history will bear out the statement that scarcely one of the great minds through whose achievements the world has been benefited, would have measured up to any physical standard of perfection, or that physical training had given them a body more suitable for spiritual development and endurance. Yet in point of endurance, the men whose names whose efforts in the field of discovery, invention, literature, and construction, have stood for progress to humanity, hold an undimmed record far surpassing that of any athlete. Why, even the beautiful marble perpetuating the glory of physical perfection in ancient Rome and Greece, comes to us today with broken noses, arms, legs, and heads! The accomplishments of mental research and application shine unimpaired, even if sometimes improved upon by advancing steps.

As I have intimated, I maintained that athletics have a rightful, sound place in college activities. The normal sports, clean, wholesome, joyous and competitive, are an integral part of youth, but surely the favor of the

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A CLASS of girls was once placed in my charge for instruction in literature. Although they had studied, memorized and recited poems from kindergarten days on up, not one of them could recite a poem.

One day during our discussions, Marguerite requested that I present "The Chambered Nautilus" as I had been presenting other poems for their enjoyment. "I never could see anything in it," she said. "There must be something there that I have failed to get." I promised that I would take it up.

A week or two later I borrowed a beautiful specimen of the nautilus shell from the high school zoological laboratory. This I concealed in my desk until ready for presentation. After my class was dismissed, I brought it lastly back in my chair and inquired:

The Dearest Desire

"Delphine, if you could have the one thing you most desire, what would you choose?"

I had their attention at once. Several others were asked the same question, and responded with the sweet confidential seriousness that should naturally characterize the relationship between students and their teachers.

We discussed these longings briefly—I did not hesitate to sketch my own aspirations—and then I asked:

"When you have attained that which is now your heart's desire will you be completely happy?"

A few of the girls thought they would. "No," said Alice, a thoughtful look in her earnest brown eyes. "I remember when my greatest ambition was to play the 'Orvetta' Waltz on the piano. But when I had learned that, I wasn't satisfied until I could play 'Falling Waters.'"

After a moment's consideration the others agreed with her and added similar experiences.

The Ideal State

"Ah, but let me picture to you the ideal state, the complete satisfaction beyond which there can be no desires." Then I painted a glowing word picture.

"A ship of iridescent pearl, with living purple gossamer wings, and thou a child of the wandering sea, to sail in thy venturesome bark on the sweet summer winds, where'er you list to go, in gulfs enchanted and by reefs of rarest coral made. Would not that be bliss supreme?" I asked, purposely using words and phrases of the poem.

A sigh of blissful content passed over the class as they imagined my dream of peace.

"No," said Alice again, falling into what she believed to be my mood. "I wouldn't be content. 'I'd want a castle built of coral on that coral reef.'"

"And when you had it?" I inquired. They were following me just where I wished them to go.

"Why, when I had it, then I'd want something else, I suppose."

"I'm quite sure of it," I replied. "Most of us feel that way. All that I had wanted and thought was so wonderful when I was a child I've outgrown now. The temple which satisfied yesterday is too low vaulted for my home today. Shall I be satisfied tomorrow with the palace I accept today?"

My girls gravely shook their heads.

"I hope not," I answered. "My mansions must be bigger, better, statelyer, for every day that passes—just like this—I said, stepping to the blackboard to sketch a spiral outline of the nautilus. 'When I lived back in here, my conceptions of life were not very big. I thought that a mansion of this size would satisfy me,' indicating the growing cham-

bers in the spiral. "And I must continue to build, better and loftier, until I have reached the very summit of all that is possible on this plane."

The Shell Itself

"Deep down in the waters of the Pacific and Indian oceans there is a little animal that builds his home just this way."

At this point I took the beautiful shell, cut in halves to show the cross sections, and passed it to the various members of my class. The numerous chambers were pointed out; also the connecting tubes (siphuncle or little siphon). Pictures of the nautilus were also shown. While they were still wondering over the body of the interesting little creature, its tentacles, the "wings of living gauze" and the "irised cellars" were read:

The Chambered Nautilus

This is the ship of pearl, which poets feign,

Sails the unshaded main—

The venturous bark that flings

On the sweet summer wind its purpled wings

In gulf and cavern, where the Siren sings

And coral reefs lie bare,

Where the cold sea-maids rise to sun their streaming hair.

Its webs of living gauze no more unfurl;

Recked is the ship of pearl;

And every chambered cell,

Where its dim dreaming life was wont

To lie as dreamy as the foam,

As the frail tenant shaped his growing shell—

Behold the heaven-fraught car—

Its irised ceiling rent, its sunless crypt unsealed—

Year after year beheld the silent toil

That spread his lustrous coil;

Still, as the spiral grew,

He left the past years' dwelling for the new,

Stole up the soft step of his shining archway through,

Built up his idle door,

Stretched in his last-found home, and knew the old no more.

Thanks for the heavenly message brought

By the Child of the wandering sea,

Cast from her lap, forerun!

From his dead lips a clearer note is born

Than ever Triton blew from wreathed horn!

While on mine ear it rings,

Through the deep caves of thought I hear

A voice that sings—

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul—

As the swift seasons roll!

Leave thy low-vaulted past!

Let each new temple, nobler than the last,

Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,

Till thou art length at last free,

Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

By the time I had finished the first four stanzas the eyes of all my girls were glistening, and when I began the last stanza they were reading with me, "Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul," with a depth of appreciation I had hardly believed possible.

After that we talked of word pictures, beautiful phrases, etc.—worked over it again and again, getting more beauty, more meaning and more appreciation with every repetition. I did not ask the girls to learn it; they knew it and loved it by the time we had finished the discussions.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

International Town Planning Conference Held in Gothenburg

Gothenburg, Aug. 4

Special Correspondence

MR. EBENEZER HOWARD, re-elected president of the International Garden Cities and Town Planning Federation, referred to the advantages of a conference that would bring men from America, from Japan, from Australia, to a country as far distant as Sweden. Sixteen countries were represented.

There were reports from Denmark, by Mr. K. Hendriksen, from the British Empire, by Mr. Gibbon of the Ministry of Health, from far away Finland, and more familiar Holland, Norway, Sweden. Mr. Lopez Valencia said of housing in Spain that in Madrid "public opinion has been aroused and building will be continued."

Dr. Otakar Jierlinger represented Czechoslovakia, and there were reports from Germany, Japan, Latvia, South Australia and New South Wales. Mr. T. J. Byrne represented "the youngest country of all, the eight months old Free State of Ireland."

A Widespread Movement

Although the language of the conference was officially English, many of these statements of the progress of housing and town planning were in the language of the country, so that translations were welcome. Although remarks were heard derogatory to the Tower of Babel, on the whole the international character of the conference was made even more marked by the variety of language. There was encouragement from seeing these movements under different conditions in parallel channels to the same end.

Mr. Flavel Shurtleff of Boston, and returning to the Sage Foundation in New York, reported for the United States of America.

Mr. Clarence Stein, of New York, chairman of the Committee on Community Planning of the American Institute of Architects was elected one of the vice-presidents of the federation. He was represented at the convention by Mr. F. A. Bourne of Boston, delegate from the American Institute of Architects and the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Mr. John Nolen was official representative of the American Society of Landscape Architects and delivered one of the most interesting papers on the program. Mr. W. H. Schuchardt of the City Planning Board of Milwaukee, Wis., Mr. Charles Elliot, holding a traveling scholarship on town planning from Harvard University, Mr. W. B. ... of New York, Mr. H. ... of Memphis, Tenn., and Prof. G. B. Zug of Hanover, N. H., were present from the United States. Professor Zug has prepared a course of lectures on architecture and on town planning at Dartmouth College.

A Gathering of Experts

For those of us who know the literature of town planning, it was a pleasure to see the authors themselves. A notable group was Stueben, who wrote the earliest extensive work on city planning; Raymond Unwin, who wrote the most comprehensive and useful book on the subject, and Hegemann, who wrote the most recent one on the subject, or the American Vitruvius. Mr. Howard's book, written in the nineties, is considered the first suggestion for the modern garden city. Mr. Nolen's reports on various American cities are in themselves a library on the subject.

Papers by Dr. Siöström of London, Mr. Andojsin of Finland, Mr. Unwin of London, and others, were illustrated by lantern slides.

The city of Gothenburg gave a dinner to the delegates in the great circular hall of the Jubilee Exposition, the circle that as President Howard remarked should represent a bond of fellowship of all the nations represented.

Landala and other garden suburbs were visited, and many of the delegates went to Stockholm, that progressive and prosperous northern city, before returning to their homes. Much of the success of the conference was due to Mr. Lilienberg, city planning engineer of Gothenburg, and to Mr. H. Chapman of London, organizing secretary.

The Jubilee Exhibition itself has been frequently mentioned. Planned within the city, yet well excluding all view of it, with new vistas opening at different axial points, it is a good example of the novel style developing in this part of Europe.

The Special Exhibition

The Town Planning Exhibition occupying a large building of the exposition during the period of the conference was considered the largest and best ever assembled in that subject, and the catalogue published in Swedish and in English is its enduring monument.

The large space gave opportunity for a simple arrangement of the exhibition without crowding and for grouping of the exhibition by countries. There are many early plans of cities with existing and proposed plans to show their development, garden cities, types of housing, schemes for regional planning, civic centers and garden suburbs, Finland and Norway, though they seem far away to us, are very prominent in the character of plans for future development.

A part of the drawings have been selected for a traveling exhibition which should be visited when it reaches the United States. F. A.

SCHOOLS—European

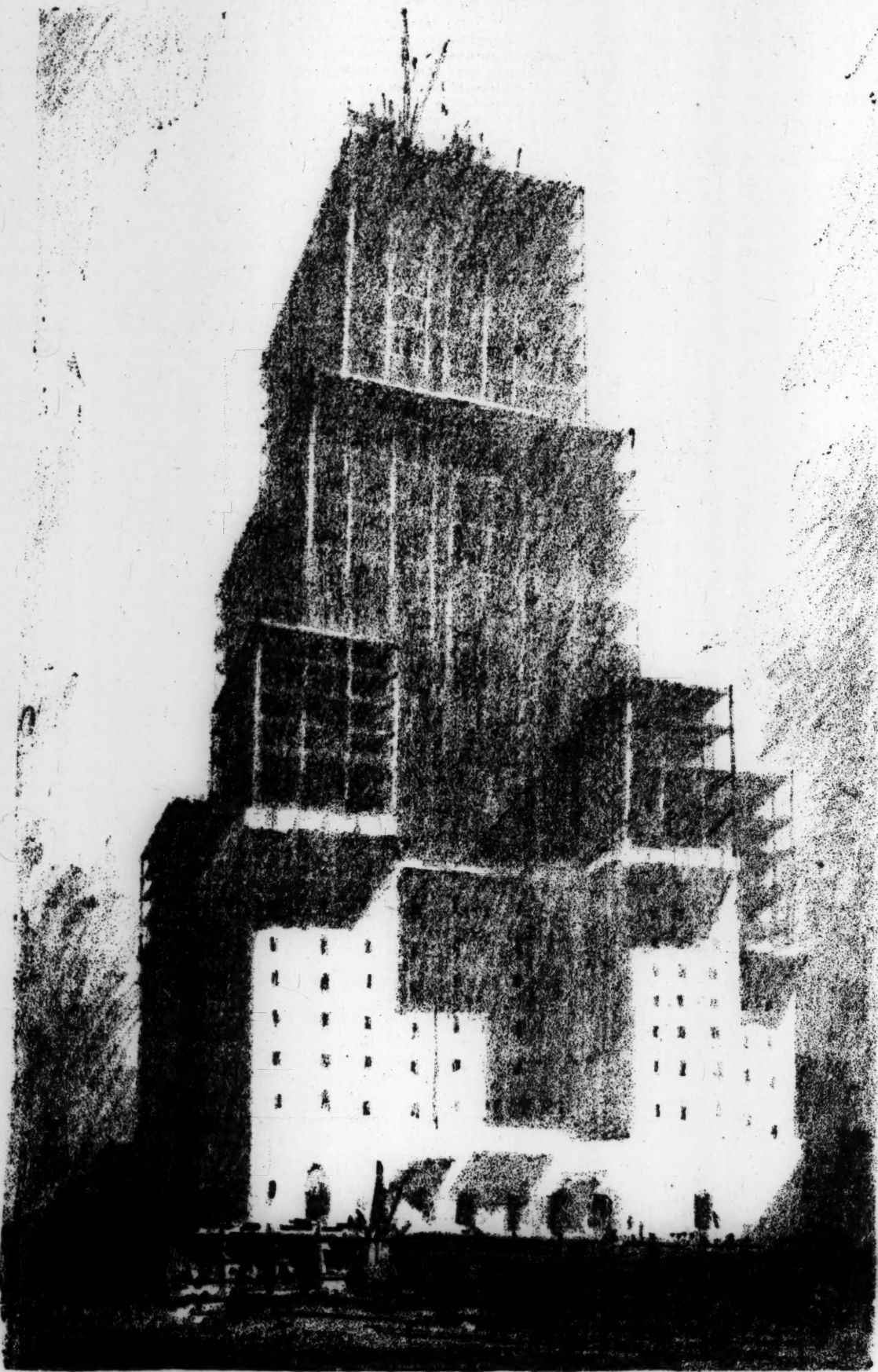
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Philadelphia Music

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence)—

The coming of Willem van Hoogstraten to this city, as conductor of the final fortnight of concerts by the Fairmount Park Symphony Orchestra, is an event of more than passing moment. The able leader of the New York Philharmonic did not hesitate to make Beethoven's Fifth Symphony the feature of his open-air program, and your correspondent was delighted to note the silence during the playing, and the spontaneous demonstration afterward with which the audience of 5000 received the work. In his first week Mr. van Hoogstraten is also using the Pathephone Symphony of Tchaikovsky and the Third Symphony of Brahms.

The gifted leader said to the writer during an intermission: "In the series of 42 concerts out of doors in the New York Stadium we used 22 symphonies. I am told the attendance at the closing concert was 16,000, and the sustained interest was most gratifying and inspiring to us all. I think the success of such performances of symphonic music in the open means that we must give a new meaning to the word 'popular.' It used to signify the mere chaff or dress—the cheaply ephemeral.

"Now it has come to mean that people will not merely tolerate Beethoven, Brahms, and Tchaikovsky, but hear them gladly. These 30 players from the Philadelphia Orchestra gathered here under my baton I find most sympathetic coworkers. The audience, likewise, is most hospitable and receptive. Of course, in this 'al fresco' music, when we must compete with the whistles and bells of the railways close at hand, I find it necessary to exaggerate somewhat the pianissimo effects, which I should like, for the sake of the dynamic contrasts, to keep more in the background.

"How fine it is to think that this series of concerts is given to the people free, by your municipal appropriation! Even in New York, there is a minimum charge of 25 cents, and to some people, among whom there is often the most eager appreciation of music, that is no inconsiderable sum. The fiery and mettlesome young leader, at home and at ease in all schools of composition, ingratiates himself with his audience not merely by his understanding of his métier, but by his evident enjoyment of his work

and his unaffected friendliness of disposition. In a very short time he has established himself firmly in the good graces of our concert-goers, and it is a particular satisfaction to chronicle the fact in the case of a conductor who adheres to standards of the highest instead of employing the "ad captandum" devices of one who thinks it necessary to cater to a low order of taste.

F. L. W.

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Architecture

A New Type of Building

By HUGH FERRISS

WITHIN the last few weeks there has arisen, from out the miscellaneous assortment of buildings which make up the Grand Central district of New York City, a vast bulk which, because of its arresting silhouette, its cumulative piling of mass upon mass, and the vitality which its upward strides exhibit, has definitely announced that American civic architecture is entering a new phase.

The form of this building—the Shelton Hotel on Lexington—is a direct result of the recently enacted zoning law, as interpreted by the designer, Arthur Loomis Harmon. It is a striking fact that this law, originally enacted for purely practical reasons—to conserve property values, to admit light and air to streets, to reduce the cubage of buildings and thus relieve traffic congestion—has produced a significant and unexpected change in architectural design.

One has but to realize that this building had it been erected before the passage of the law, would doubtless have presented a sheer wall surface rising unbroken from sidewalk to cornice, to perceive how profound is the change which has occurred. It is due to the rule, enunciated by the law, that buildings, after reaching a certain height, must recede as they ascend.

The kind of forms which result from this rule recall no definite architectural style of the past—however much they may suggest Babylonian hanging gardens—and it has been interesting speculation as to how architects, used to adapting a style as a first step in a design, would respond to the situation.

Some of the recent buildings in New York show an effort to continue classic tradition; for instance, the lowest "step" of one building has its own base, shaft and cornice; the next "step" is similarly composed, as are succeeding "steps" above. The traditional architect thus placed building upon building until the legal height limit was reached. He had, finally, many buildings and not, as was desired, a building.

In the case of the Shelton Hotel, it is apparent that the architect accepted the law not as an unfortunate limitation, but as a basis. The building rises until it is required to recede; unchanged in character, it again rises, recedes and rises again—filling, with the rectangular forms, which are structurally necessary, the theoretical pyramid which the law placed over the property. We get the impression, not that the architect had preconceived his building and forced it, as best he could, into an alien "envelope," but that, from a seed which already contained the new idea this building (like Topsy) just grew—and this suggestion of growth is perhaps the finest attribute a building may possess.

The great steps which result are left undisguised by any attempt to superimpose subdivisions or ornamentation not pertinent to them. The artistic status of the project rests clearly upon its full revelation of its nature.

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Unlike other great preceding buildings, distinguished by nothing but bulk, so voluminous that from the street they cannot be comprehended in their entirety and so without form and void that one has no wish to do so—we have here a distinct organism: one deeply rooted in the earth, growing before our eyes and leading to the summit at which it flowers. Its form makes it impossible that it will ever be lost amid adjoining buildings—almost invariably the fate of cube-like structures whose individuality is indistinguishable amid identical neighbors. And this is a building with a surety: its central vertical axis is unquestionably marked.

With the fires which heat its steel rivets still burning brightly in its lofty gill, this structure is a prediction of the city of the next generation—no longer a checkerboard of solidly built blocks, but a disposition of individual buildings, wherein one will be able to comprehend each element; where it is and what it is.

W. Langdon Kihn's Indian

Portraits in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Portraits of American Indians by W. Langdon Kihn, now on exhibition at the San Francisco Palace of Fine Arts, record the art and physical types of these peoples of older America, in a simplicity of manner well befitting the subject matter. Mr. Kihn has participated in the colorful life and traditions of the Blackfoot Indians of Montana and the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. He is now among the Indians of the Canadian northwest.

His style at once conforms to the trend of modernism and preserves the primitive elements to truly express the Indian. The subtle forms that depict the planes of the face are rendered in chalks, red and brown, unlike a sculptured head in effect; then the brilliant colors and the significant designs of the Indian trappings are done in bright chalks. Mr. Kihn shows interest in every characteristic phase of race and dress. By their very fidelity to type, combined

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
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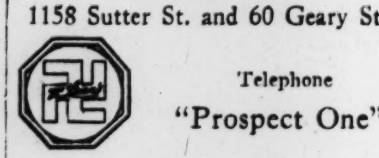
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Conventions Old and New

WHEN we sit in the theatre enjoying a "drawing-room comedy," we seldom recollect that it is only by virtue of a convention of the stage that we can see what is going on before us. We forget, that is, that one side of the room has, so to speak, been taken off in order to lay bare the interior. It is only when a humorist, like Sir James Barrie, makes use of the fourth side—the side toward us—that the convention comes home to us with the force of novelty. He may, for example, seat a group of characters behind the footlights, facing us, and have them pretend that they are sitting before an open fire, warming their hands at it, using tongs and shovel and bellowing; and it is amusing to observe how the audience gradually realizes the logic of the device, and chuckles over it. If the side of a room may be assumed to be transparent, there really seems to be no reason why a fire may not be assumed to be invisible, if the exigencies of the stage demand it.

The modern tendency toward realism has led to the disappearance of many conventions that not long ago excited no comment. In Tom Robertson's play once so popular, "David Garrick," there is a long scene in which two characters sit on opposite sides of a small table and alternately converse with each other and deliver asides to the audience, the asides being revelations of secrets which the interlocutor must under no circumstances hear. Such a scene would be impossible on the modern stage, but was accepted as a reasonable convention fifty years ago. And the further back we go in dramatic history, the more conventional we find the plays to be. Not only were soliloquies, eavesdropping, open letters, and coincidence common, but, on the stage of Shakespeare, a score of other devices were used, and used in all seriousness, which would arouse the contemporary audience to ridicule. Some of these scenes present great difficulties to the modern producer.

In "Richard III," for instance, there is a scene in which the hostile armies of Richard and of Richmond appear on the stage simultaneously, the tents of the King and of his rival being pitched perhaps forty feet apart and the two leaders going head to head together that each might lose a pebble at the other. On the modern stage such an arrangement seems ludicrous; but on the Elizabethan stage a sensible convention saved the situation. The audience of that day knew that the floor of the stage was to be considered of any size rendered necessary by the necessities of the scene. Forty feet might therefore represent that distance or forty miles. We are more literal, and look upon forty feet as forty feet, only that and nothing more.

In that day two characters, conversing at the right-hand side of the stage, might agree to meet at the town's end, a mile or two away, walk across to the left-hand side, and say, "Well, here we are at town's end," and nobody would have thought of laughing. The fact is that the audiences of Shakespeare were as ready to make believe as children, while we have grown more and more sophisticated. If our plays have gained something in technique, they have lost much in freedom. The little gallery at the

back of the Elizabethan stage might serve as a balcony, the wall of a city, an upper room, the look-out post on a ship, the roof of a house; and the curtain or "traverse" that hung at the back of the outer stage might be, as need was, a door, a gate, an arras or wall-hanging, or a wall. In an amusing scene in "The Comedy of Errors" it seems to represent a house-door, the gallery, a bedroom, the inner stage another room, and the outer stage a street. Such a scene today would have to be set with a "practicable" wall, door, and window and the appearance of a real street.



A Harbor Scene. From a Woodcut by Albert Larsen

did it matter if they broke ranks once the little window was bricked up? The day the builder and his hod of bricks arrived it just seemed as if the red tape vanished, and the orchard was left to enjoy itself in its own pleasant fashion, and every year, to my thinking, it became more beautiful. One night, as I was walking home in the full light of a steady moon, I turned aside into the field, and leaned my arms on the gate that led into the orchard. The tangled shadows of the crooked branches interested me, and I wanted to discover what the old trees think about when the world is asleep. There is something very

humanlike about an orchard that has escaped from civilization and is free to do as it likes; something almost comic in its joyous abandon of all convention; in its utter disregard of public opinion—a truly riotous, undisciplined old orchard! And then, as I turned to go home, I saw a new and ugly post that had been fixed up in the front garden announcing the fact that the little white house was for sale! I could not get it out of my head. Anything, you see, might happen with the change of ownership. My orchard might be swept away to give place to a tennis court, or worse still, a garage with a car attached to it. But the other day I saw that the post had been removed, and that the one closed eye had been opened—prettily opened with dear little diamond panes of glass, and dainty white curtains; and, swinging between two stout old branches, just where the sunshine and shadows play most happily in the orchard, was a green, string hammock with a book lying in it.

It is so slight as to be almost negligible. Calcutta, which is distant eighty-six miles from the sea, is about twenty feet above the mean sea-level, and during a journey of over three hundred miles north from the capital to Siliguri one rises less than four hundred feet. It is difficult to discover in these three hundred miles any feature which is of assistance in painting the landscape upon one's memory. There is neither hill nor rock, nor indeed, so much as a stone, to dispute the unchallenged ascendancy of the rich alluvial soil. During the early summer the whole land would present to the eye an unruined expanse of burnt sienna, were it not for an abundance of semi-tropical vegetation spread in irregular patches all over the scene. Bamboos, palms, plantains, mangoes, banyans, and a host of other trees, clad sumptuously with foliage and in some cases with flowers, flourish in dense clumps—the product of a rich soil and of a languorous and vapour-laden atmosphere.

As in the case of almost all rural scenes in India, the predominant note is one of untidiness. One is left with the impression that here Nature is still rudely defiant of the efforts of man. His handiwork is apparent everywhere, but it is a preposterous convention as a whole. We accept it merely because we are used to it, as we do amusing conventions that still survive in society.

It is strange, however, that while we are willing to tolerate such unnatural artificialities in one art, such as the opera, we are so impatient of them in another, such as poetry. There are a great many people in the world who cannot see why, as they are fond of saying, "if a man has something to say, he can't say it straightforwardly in prose." The convention of verse annoys them. They forget that here, as in opera, the convention is necessary to the effect intended or that the thing said in prose would not be the same thing that it is said in verse.

The term "convention" as used in art means at bottom "a common agreement." "Let us imagine," the writer of opera virtually says, "a world in which people do not talk, but sing to or at one another, and then write a play for such people"; and we, the audience virtually say, "All right; go ahead. We'll agree to your make believe. Such an agreement is a commonplace among children, and is the basis of half their best play. The untrained adult, forgetting his childhood, laughs at the convention, and so destroys his pleasure."

These reflections point out the defense of some of our most conventional poetry, such as Milton's "Lycidas" and Shelley's "Adonais" which seem artificial to readers who have not been classically educated. The conventions which seem to them insincere may be a source of the greatest pleasure to others who are familiar with them in classical poetry; just as the formalities of a faded fashion, which excite the ridicule of a younger generation, may be very dear to those who were reared in them.

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"Let It Rather Be Healed"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HIS epistle to the Hebrews Paul writes, "Lift up the hands which hang down, and the feeble knees; and make straight paths for your feet, lest that which is lame be turned out of the way; but let it rather be healed." This lifting up of the hands and the strengthening of all supports whereby man stands forth in his normal vigor and courage, is an essential element of enduring efficiency. One who may seem unable for the moment to qualify in this direction certainly requires the aid of those who have learned to stand unmoved amidst the shadows. We all need the word of encouragement when in distress, the word of forgiveness when relinquishing error, the word of counsel when faltering, and an earnest God-speed when striving to walk the straight and narrow way regardless of seeming difficulties. Many go down under the pressure of material living sometimes for lack of a friendly hand outstretched to help, or a loving word that comprehends and in spite of obstacles, bids them go forward.

It is always inspiring to read the words that God spoke to Moses, bewildered, perhaps, by the complaints of his people: "Wherefore criest thou unto me? speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." The command to go forward always stands; and all must obey the call. Mrs. Eddy lovingly writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 518) that "the rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood." To measure up to this requirement is imperative upon all those bearing the name of Christian. Failing in this, "that which is lame" may be "turned out of the way," and the responsibility is ours. Opportunities to serve are never lacking; and the spirit of the Christ is necessarily the spirit of helpfulness and loving consideration. We are far too apt to judge censoriously, especially when confronted by a fault that seems foreign to our own individual make-up. Yet some grievous error that we may be fostering may be quite as incomprehensible to some one else. By what right do we thus judge? What can we know of the struggles and temptations of another, or of the earnest endeavor he may be making to overcome the very traits which we are censuring? Is this the teaching of the

master Christian, who said, "Neither do I condemn thee," "I judge no man"? Surely men should be judged, not from their mistakes alone, but also by what they have overcome. All have erred; and if mankind is to be judged by mistakes alone, who, then, shall stand? We should never become so busy in recalling and discussing the faults of another that we lose sight of the predominating good. God is leading on; and the ever compassionate Christ is at hand to bless and sustain. Should we not, therefore, point the way, assuring our brother that it will grow steadily brighter as one learns to wait on God? Mrs. Eddy, who learned the way through overcoming, writes in "Science and Health" (p. 264) of "finding all in God, good, and needing no other consciousness."

Many are called upon to walk alone; and if, through failure to be loving and friendly, we add to their burdens, we cannot escape the rebuke of the Master toward those who see the mote in their brother's eye so plainly that it blinds them to the beam that is in their own; and this same beam grows steadily larger through unfriendly criticism. Let us watch and pray to love mankind as members of one great household. God will help us to avoid the bad practice of criticism if we honestly desire to be rid of it. Then in its place we shall find a new-born comprehension of another's need, helping him at the same time so that he will no longer even invite a critical thought. The word of command is, "Let it rather be healed." This is our individual responsibility; failing in which we may cause to turn aside those who might be of great service in uplifting their brethren.

Christian Science stands pre-eminent for healing; and for this the whole world looks to the great movement, expecting practical proofs. If we would prove its highest usefulness, so that it will be, indeed, a "city that is set on an hill," we must give kindness without measure, and so strive for the possession of an understanding heart, that every created thing will feel a genuine impartial love so permeating us that we shall have nothing less to give. Here again Mrs. Eddy gives the needed guidance (Science and Health, p. 13): "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fount which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'"

Christina Rossetti's Reading

Thus chatting, she led me upstairs to the small drawing-room. . . . She was laughing at Gabriel's name for Torrington Square, a nickname which seemed to be new to her, when she opened the door of the sitting-room where she had been reading to Mrs. Rossetti.

The dear old lady . . . won my allegiance at once. She insisted on rising, held my hand in hers, looked benignly, but keenly, into my eyes, and said, "So you are a young friend of Gabriel's. That alone makes you welcome. How is he? When did you see him last? So late as last week? And is he well? I am glad. . . ."

After tea Mrs. Rossetti asked me if I had ever read Southwell's poetry; and on my reply that I had not, she added, "My dear Christina was reading a book with a little poem of his just as your visit was announced. I am sure you would like to hear it. My dear, do read it again." It was thus I came to know that wonderful Elizabethan precursor of "The Songs of Innocence," "The Burning Babe."

The poem is in itself strangely moving, how much more impressive, then, when recited by one of the chief Victorian poets in her own home and during the auditor's first visit! I can see that small and rather gloomy room with Mrs. Rossetti sitting back with a white Shetland shawl across her shoulders and the lamp-light falling on her white hair and clear-cut, ivory-hued features, as she waited with closed eyes the better to listen; at the table Miss Rossetti, leaning her head on her right hand, with her right elbow on the table and with her hand turning over the leaves of the book—if I remember rightly, a new edition of F. T. Palgrave's "Children's Treasury of Lyrical Poetry."

With an exquisitely clear and vibrant voice, though with a singular rise and fall, correspondent to Gabriel Rossetti's moving and sonorous organ music, Miss Rossetti read, with infinite feeling, the lines beginning, "As I in hoary winter's night stood shivering in the snow." Occasionally she prolonged the music of a line into a slow rhythm, with a strange suspiration that, I imagine, was characteristic, particularly when she was strongly moved. It was in this way that late in 1885 or early in 1886 I heard her read the lyric beginning:

Heaven's strikes are slow, but sure to strike at last,
Earth's sands are slow, but surely dropping through;
And much we have to suffer, much to do,
Before the time be past.

with, I recollect, an unexpected and haunting iteration of the line:

Chimes that keep time are neither slow nor fast;
each word as complete and separate in enunciation as notes of music struck slowly—William Sharp, in "Papers Critical and Reminiscent."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1923

EDITORIALS

It is doubtful if a more poignant and powerful appeal was ever delivered to a great and generous people than

President Harding's Appeal to America

that contained in the letter of President Harding to American newspaper editors through Walter Wellman, urging them to use their power against war, and made public today. The penetrating and inspiring force of the message and the accompanying talk of Mr. Harding with Mr. Wellman are enormously enhanced by the time and the circumstances of their utterance and their transmission to the Nation.

Mr. Harding's words, simple, direct, unconfused by any breath of political expediency, reveal him in the light in which his character will no doubt take its place in history—that of a generous, kindly, humane man, who grew through the revelations and teachings of events. Mr. Harding's growth in his outlook toward other nations than his own was strikingly disclosed in his speech, evidently spontaneous and prompted by the moment, on the Hoboken pier, when he said, "It must not be again." It was still further illustrated some months later, when he declared that if he had ever leaned toward advocacy of American isolation, his experience in the White House, bringing its contacts with the world at large, had shown him that the policy of aloofness was impossible.

Now this latest message to the people, delivered under most impressive and solemn conditions, shows that events had led him to a great resolve, to that height of courage and self-effacement that induced him to say:

Lots of people like me, but don't like my Administration. They think me too timid to do really big things. Well, I'm going ahead in an effort to make the world safe for humanity, even if it costs me another term in the White House.

There spoke the man and not the politician, the courageous leader of a great cause, whom no consideration of self or friends could daunt and who had determined to cut himself entirely loose from all shackles of expediency.

How clearly, too, did Mr. Harding in his talk with Mr. Wellman show that he had learned to know the American people, as Lincoln and Roosevelt had done before him. This insight is disclosed in these words:

Our people have never really thought on this matter, and when they do really think of it they will land with all their hearts and souls in the right place.

Then he quoted the words of Roosevelt: "When you once get the American people to think, and think hard—well, you'd better stand from under."

There have been many evidences that the American people were beginning to think hard on their true self-interest, their duties and their obligations in their relations with the other peoples of the world. President Harding's appeal will make them think harder and faster and land them sooner in the right place. It is to be hoped, too, that his words will have a salutary effect on men and interests who have done their best to mislead and confuse the people in the past.

Nor only the two or three hundred people who have been privileged each year for the past three to attend the

The Institute of Politics to Continue

Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., will be gratified by the announcement, by President Garfield, that the institute is to be continued. The many thousands who have had an opportunity to read in those papers that appreciated the importance of these discussions the full report of the sessions, also recognize the great value of this interchange of national points of view on questions of world policy. It is not probable that any other summer school has brought together so distinguished a body of students, or one which is so well qualified to disseminate by the various methods of publicity messages conveyed by the speakers at this institute. Its sessions have been attended by eminent educators and publicists, by representatives of the United States Government, the Army, Navy, and State departments, officially accredited to the institute, by students of international affairs, literary men and women, and representatives of "big business." Everyone who was fortunate enough to spend the month at Williamstown must have come away with a new and broader outlook upon world problems, and with a mind vastly better equipped to judge of issues of this character as they may be presented.

This is not to assert that the element of propaganda was wholly absent from these discussions. Europe is today given over to the clash of rival nationalities, and to the struggle between antagonistic policies. The cables are burdened with the reports of the position taken by the public men of rival nations on the situation in the Ruhr, on the complications in the Saar, on the justice of the "Danzig corridor," on the righteousness of the measure of reparations, on the burden which France is bearing in rebuilding and restoring at its own cost its devastated regions. It would be odd if the representatives of such foreign nations as England, France, and Germany, at Williamstown, were able to discuss matters of this sort in a purely academic way, and entirely without deference to the position taken by their respective governments. They have not done so, and in our judgment it would have been impossible for the very astute management of the institute to have avoided a certain amount of propaganda. Where it has been lacking it has been as a rule due to the self-restraint of the speakers themselves.

It is suggested that at the next institute some specific international policy, which is likely at that time to be in the public minds, should be made the subject of discussion. The World Court and the League of Nations have both been suggested as topics about which the general

consideration of the institute should be centered. Of course both of these subjects were informally discussed in the session just closed, and neither could be wholly eliminated in any discussion of world problems. We think that those who were fortunate enough to be members of the institute will agree that the record made by President Garfield in the three years' life of the institute justifies entire confidence that the next one will show continued progress, and an even greater appeal to the internationally-minded people of the world.

IT SEEMS strange that the Earl of Birkenhead should have thought it necessary to hark back more than a century to Jeremy Bentham, the English philosopher and jurist, for an authority upon which to back his advice to the United States, given recently at Williamstown, regarding America's relations to the rest of the world. Perhaps, however, he felt that only by going back almost to the Dark Ages could he find an authority upon which to pin his extraordinary message of self-interest. "The world is not yet ready for the idealism of Woodrow Wilson," he declared. "Self-interest alone should determine whether the United States should intervene in the affairs of a stricken Europe."

Lord Birkenhead's Advice

It is true that Lord Birkenhead conceded that in deciding what constituted its best interest, the United States must remember that great nations require a great world to develop their greatness, and that commercial genius flourishes only when the whole world flourishes. Still, the whole tone of his argument seems to run so counter to the more enlightened thought of the world at this time that it is hard to understand why he gave expression to it unless he imagined that thereby he would in some obscure way actually arouse more of the sense of true co-operation than is at present manifested. Selfishness has been for centuries the rock upon which diplomacy has foundered, and sweepingly to assert that, nevertheless, it is the correct basis of international and national intercourse, seems like closing one's eyes to those higher impulses to policy and thought which have of late years, even if only to a slight extent, started to make themselves felt for the good of mankind.

Thus far, however, Lord Birkenhead simply has expressed his opinion. Later he made a statement which one would think he would find it extremely difficult to prove, though fortunately he did insert the word "probably." He said, "The world would probably not survive if idealism were given a completely free rein." And yet it has only been through upholding its ideals that the world has progressed toward higher and better conditions and out of the status of the savage. It is true that he slightly modified his contention still further by admitting that the whole world requires the encouragement and the light of idealism, but if that is its only use, idealism is relegated to such an extremely unimportant place in the development of world affairs as to be practically negligible.

In amplifying his position, Lord Birkenhead explained that "the same simple . . . truth applies to that hideous competition in the world by which every individual who does not inherit a fortune is confronted." In America, however, if nowhere else, it is becoming more and more clearly recognized that the so-called advantages of inherited wealth are by no means unmitigated blessings, and that ability is entitled to a full opportunity of expression, no matter where it may be found.

Even though "the great Bentham" did point out that, in his judgment, the consequences would be unfortunate if every individual began to regulate his or her life upon some supposed interest of others, instead of upon his or her own interest, one may profitably recall that at least one far greater authority than Bentham has inculcated the opposite view. Moreover, the fact that the world is in sore straits today from following the very course of action advised is worth bearing in thought. Reasoning from the past into the future, one is justified in believing that the policy of selfishness, which has produced little besides suffering and distress heretofore, will not produce anything different in the years to come.

WHEN the American farmers, acting through local, state and national organizations, and representatives in the Senate and House, submitted requests for laws that they believed would promote their interests, and succeeded in creating a "farm bloc" in the Congress, there was an abundance of criticism by the press of what was termed a movement for "class legislation." The attempt to shape public policies according to the wishes of any particular industry or interest was denounced as un-American, and protests were made by manufacturers, bankers, merchants and financiers against most of the measures suggested by the farmers.

Some of the "bloc" bills were enacted, without much apparent benefit to the farmers, or injury to business and finance, and despite adverse criticism the group of senators and representatives purporting to stand for the farming interests continued to function. There have been rumors to the effect that the future course of this group would be influenced by the ultra-progressives, and that some of the conservatives would withdraw, but if there is a realignment the places left vacant will be filled with recently elected senators and representatives who are determined to maintain their influence in promoting their constituents' welfare.

Actuated to some extent by a clash of interests, and by the conviction that much of the legislation proposed by the farmers was economically unsound, the manufacturing, mercantile, railway, and banking interests have practically united in opposing the "farm bloc" measures, and have been using their influence to prevent their enactment. The leading American business organization, the United States Chamber of Commerce, has gone further,

and through its representatives has submitted to the President a program for legislation directly conflicting, in regard to domestic policies, with that advocated by the farmers.

It will be of interest to see how much criticism of the "class legislation" order will be directed against the proposals of the business interests. Of course it is assumed that business, which is dependent for its existence upon the farmers and workers, would not consciously advocate laws to promote its own prosperity at the expense of those who create and sustain it. That something of the sort has been done in the past is charged by the "farm bloc." Perhaps it will require a "consumers' bloc" to settle the conflict between business and the farmers.

THE period when art seemed a wicked luxury was thought by most people to have passed. But the recent action of those legislators in Georgia who are eager to tax opera suggests that the old superstition lingers in some places. It is hard to understand why there should have been, and still is in a lesser degree, this enmity to art. In all its forms and varieties, it is, as it always was, one of the most important factors in civilizing the world, and yet the narrow-minded persist in seeing in it, if not a snare and a temptation, why then a mere amusement for the idle and wealthy.

If the sham, the pretense, were taxed, that would be another matter. The nation, the state, the municipality, might increase their revenues and at the same time save the people from the demoralizing influence of the cheap and the nasty. What has done so much to lower the standard everywhere is the popularity and patronage of the machine-made imitation of art. Here, if something must be taxed, taxation could begin. You might as well impose a duty upon the painter in his studio as upon opera, which really means the singers. Let the gaudy chromo and the blatant billboard be the first victims—start out with the "movies" rather than with Duse.

The people cannot see or hear too much that is good. To what other end do we have our museums and our free concerts? It is only by familiarizing them with the best that they can be turned from the substitutes for art with which machinery now supplies them so liberally. The few alone can pay for the great masterpieces, but by their willingness to spend their money on great art, they are helping to keep up the standard. They encourage the artist of today who could scarcely depend upon the museums for an income, and, as often as not, their collections go eventually to the museums, and therefore to all the people.

Art, if it is to prosper, should be above taxation, though the opposite extreme of protection of national art, at the expense of all other, is no less an evil. This was discovered some years ago when many American artists—but not all—were among the first to see how serious was the mistake of taxing foreign works of art coming into their country and to protest against it. The laws, happily, have been changed or modified, though the question is whether even the customs officers are quite sure what today is taxable and what free from taxation. Artists coming home from Europe with their own work have sometimes had quaint experiences. But there is improvement. There are wise legislators, here and there, throughout the country, who realize that art is an asset to a nation, and that, so far from discouraging it, everything should be done to give the artist both the freedom and the recognition essential to his success.

Editorial Notes

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE's statement the other day that he intended to adopt a "reasonable" attitude in the matter of clemency for war law violators will be welcomed by all who have felt in the past that the continued detention of these so-called political prisoners was essentially unreasonable. It is understood that the President's views on the question of amnesty are based on the belief that no man should be kept in prison merely because of opinions he had expressed, but that if it was established that certain of those being held had attempted to influence others in their opinions and to stir up a general public opinion hostile to the purposes of the Government, their cases would have to be carefully studied before any action could be taken. It will do no harm, however, to recall that during the war sentiment on all hands was aroused to a white heat, and that maybe, even if some of those under consideration did act in the manner described by Mr. Coolidge, five years or so of imprisonment may have cooled them off considerably.

A REMARKABLE feature of the great Otira tunnel, which was recently opened in New Zealand, is the fact that the whole of the electrical operating machinery is British. The tunnel, by the way, is the longest in the British Empire, measuring well over five miles and exceeding the Rogers Pass tunnel in British Columbia by nearly half a mile. More than ten years passed between the firing of the first charge in 1908 and the meeting of the two headings on July 20, 1918. The railway is electrically worked for a distance of more than eight miles, the terminal stations being Arthur's Pass, on the east side of the divide, and Otira on the west.

At a time when records are being established and broken almost more rapidly than can be kept track of, the imposition in the East Boston court of a record fine of \$500 for the violation of the liquor laws should be at least remarked upon as a subject of congratulation. The bootlegger in question is known, it appears, as the "champion" of his trade, having been in court thirteen times and having been found guilty ten times on complaints of violating the liquor laws. He, therefore, was a fit subject for a record penalty. The only pity is that the previous record was not broken by a larger margin!

Why Immigration Restriction?

[The writer of this article served long in the consular service of the United States and speaks with official knowledge of his subject.]

THE porter exploited proudly his bit of English as he led me to my room in a hotel of a central European city. "But it is a great country, that America," he declared. "I wish much to go to the place where money is so quickly made, and where everybody is free."

I sought the point of view of this man whose ideas of America coincided exactly with those of his class in every country in Europe.

"You think money is easily made in the United States?" I asked him. "Who, then, has told you so?"

"But it is the agents of the steamships. Also my cousin, who is in Knoxville, Tennessee. Three years he is in America. Much money he makes. And if it is not enough he—how do you say—works not until more comes."

"Strikes, perhaps," I suggested.

"That is it. And soon there is more pay. Last week I have a letter that I come quickly to America. So many from my country are there it is like home. Everybody speak the same and do as they wish. Papers are printed in our language to tell us when we should ask for more pay. Next year I have saved enough to go; and after I have made much money in America I come back here and buy for myself one little café."

I have stressed this case because it is absolutely typical of the hopes and the aims of the great mass of present-day immigration to this country. Questioning hundreds of applicants for visas, in the course of several years of such work in Europe, one has repeatedly found the reasons for going to America to be "Because it is easy to make money there," or "Because it is the land of liberty, and everyone is the same." From the large proportion of applicants who are classified as of "no occupation" there are seldom any other replies.

The conditions under which the unskilled laborer exists in Europe make him easy prey for the immigration propagandist, who is, chiefly, the agent for the steamship companies. There is at least one such in every town and large village in Europe, and in addition to his commission he receives a bonus on every so many ticket purchasers. He makes his appeal along every possible line, holding out to the fascinated listener every one of the real advantages of America, and a hundred others existing only in fancy. So successful has this appeal been that the combined income of the lines constituting the North Atlantic Steamship Conference has been known in past years to reach the huge sum of \$50,000,000 from third-class patronage alone. The president of one of them made the statement recently that for twenty-five years he had filled every village in Europe with literature about America, urging continentals to emigrate.

Every American who has visited Europe since the war, whether on consular work, as a special investigator, or in furtherance of political ambition, has reached the conclusion that if we let down the bars placed a few years ago against the influx of undesirables, the menace to America's future will become very real. For he has seen that every nation and every race in Europe has its own ideals, aspirations, traditions, and habits of thought; and that it will resist to the last, as it always has resisted, the thing called assimilation, a merging of its own ideals and traditions into those of an alien race. A good illustration of this is found in the plea of a naturalized Jew, before a recent congressional hearing, that the Yiddish language should be placed on an equal footing with English as the official language of the United States!

From the glib talk that has been going on these many years about the "melting pot," however, and what a glorious thing it is, many people would seem to entertain a theory that all the antagonistic and heterogeneous elements in America's population, present and future, can be fused and amalgamated, with a resultant improvement over the pure stock. Where is the basis for such a theory? Can anyone in the least degree familiar with the character of the illiterate immigration from central and southern Europe sincerely assert a belief that its many elements, hostile to one another for centuries, can be brought to the United States and fused into a future race worthy of America? Melting pot, indeed! Call it, rather, a dicebox, yielding a different result at every shake!

Millions of prospective immigrants are anxiously and impatiently awaiting June 30, 1924, when the 3 per cent law expires, unless renewed by the forthcoming Congress. They want to forget all about worthless rubles, kopecks, kronen and marks, and learn about the real dollars which the steamship agents have told them are gathered so easily over here. Moreover, the half-hatched Balkan states wish to favor America with their malcontents and trouble-makers, while Mussolini would be glad to ship over a few hundred thousand antagonists of his government. Kemal Pasha wants to clean house and send the United States the debris; and Russia still has on hand a few certified bomb-throwers of proven accuracy and wide experience. Do you believe even the present restriction keeps all of these out? The "under-the-fence route" is as popular today as was ever the "underground" to Canada with the slaves in Civil War days.

So, then, the question is whether the America of tomorrow shall be the America its forefathers conceived, devised and cherished, or a dumping ground for the worst of foreign elements, the class of which every other land wants to rid itself, the adventurer, the lawbreaker and the anarchist. The action taken this winter on the matter of restriction will be in large degree the answer to that question. M. T. G.

The Migrations of the Future

IN HIS "Civilization and Climate," writes Felix Isman in The Saturday Evening Post, Prof. Ellsworth Huntington foresees much greater and wider migrations as a possibility in civilized life tomorrow. . . . Where a few hundred thousand people, chiefly the well-to-do, . . . now go from New England to Florida, or from northern Europe to northern Africa in winter, and even fewer come from tropical to temperate climates in summer, Professor Huntington believes that millions will migrate in both directions when the true importance of climate in prosperity and civilization is understood. The farm population from the Dakotas and the industrial population of New England will go to Florida and the tropics in winter, not simply for change and health, but to work at industries suited to those climates in winter, while the tropical dwellers will become producers in the factories of New England and on the Dakota farms in summer. When the wealth-creating possibilities of such migrations are understood, he believes, they will take place on a scale that we cannot now realize.